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THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

FIRST SECTION
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REPORT NO AMERICANS KILLED AT NANKING

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

FIVE dollars for a three minute exhortation to the capitalist deity is the compensation allowed by the New York assembly for that kind of labor. Mrs. Edith Craig, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hoo-sick, N. Y. has the doubtful honor to be the first woman to have ever opened the New York assembly with prayer. After reading Elmer Gantry by Sinclair Lewis, one would not be surprised if the spiritual Edith adjourned to the cloak room after her effort, to shoot a little game of craps with the speaker.

THE sum of \$92,000,000 will be split among the stockholders of the Lackawanna railroad by order of the directors. The par value of the road's stock was originally \$50 but is now \$173 on the market. A Supreme Court decision ordered the Lackawanna to separate itself from its coal properties twelve years ago. The road was busy with other masters and the Supreme Court is always patient with rail magnates and coal barons. Now the Lackawanna will organize a new corporation which will hold the securities that are not allowed to repose legally in the railroad's safe. And everything will go on just as before. This is surely a convenient social system.

THE United States government now admits that it "sold" 3,000 rifles, 200 machine guns and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition to Diaz of Nicaragua with which to suppress revolutionary activities in that country. Of course the supplies were not sold. Diaz hasn't the price of a meal and there is not a corporal's guard in Nicaragua that would give him a drink of water if they found him dying of thirst in a desert. The United States government not only supplied Diaz with military supplies but supplied him with the soldiers to use them.

THE bombardment of Shanghai by the British and United States warships is a piece of effrontery that neither bullying imperialism would dare try on a country like Germany or France or on the Soviet Union. This is the kind of treatment they meted out to the Soviet Union when it was torn to pieces by civil war and struggling to get on its feet. That was before the Red Army was whipped into shape. It is safe to predict that the cock British and American naval commanders in Chinese waters will use different methods in China in a few years from now when the Chinese Red army will not have a civil war on its hands and a gang of reactionary brigands to get rid of.

IT should be noted that no news agency or special correspondent in China so far gave even the approximate

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Jail Two More As Coal Strike Threatens

State Police Mobilize Around Pittsburgh; I. L. D. Active

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 25.—Police in this district have shown increased activity, at the same time that all mining companies are surrounding their tipplers with barbed wire and many are mounting machine guns and searchlights.

Uledar Mezey, a Hungarian worker arrested in Woodlawn while having lunch in a restaurant is charged with sedition, under the Flynn act, and is held on \$5,000 bonds.

Arrested Bringing Food.

Another Hungarian worker named Shelist was arrested last night while trying to bring some food to Mezey in jail.

John Maki, a Finnish worker, was arrested in Monessen Tuesday night while distributing "Hands Off China" leaflets. His case is scheduled for hearing tomorrow morning.

The case of eight workers arrested in the Woodlawn armistice day picnic last year comes up in the Beaver county court Monday. A motion by the defense to quash the indictment against them is already pending and will be considered then. They are charged with sedition.

I. L. D. Defends.

The International Labor Defense is defending all of these cases.

The expected coal strike is apparently prepared for the sudden flare-

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NEW YORK BAKERS LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO SPREAD UNION

A strenuous campaign to organize the unorganized bakers in New York is being waged by Local 1, Amalgamated Food Workers.

Finding that the consolidation of the baking trust threatens to lower the standard of living and to reduce the New York baker to the status of a mere helper, the union is determined to bring the unorganized, who constitute 88 per cent of the bakers in the city, into the union.

A mass meeting, which prominent speakers will address, will be held to discuss the question of organization at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Saturday April 2nd. All bakers are urged to attend.

The Hungarian Terror Opposed By Painters In Sharp Resolution

Thomas Wright, secretary of the New York council of the Painters union representing 14,000 workers has sent a telegram to Count Bethlen, premier of Hungary, protesting against the attempt of that white guard government to railroad to the firing squad 50 Hungarian workers who are now before a court martial. They were recently arrested because they were actively participating in the workers' struggles.

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BROPHY AND HAPGOOD TELL NEED OF SIMULTANEOUS MINE CONTRACTS

Present conditions in the coal industry and the struggle against bureaucracy within the United Mine Workers' Union, were discussed by two of the leaders of the progressive union forces, Powers Hapgood and John Brophy, former president of District 2, at a dinner held last night in the Cafe Boulevard, 41st street and Broadway, under the auspices of the "Democracy in Trade Unions Dinner Committee".

Brophy, who was a candidate for president of the union running against President John L. Lewis at the election last fall, devoted himself to describing the conditions of the workers and the union's responsibil-

ity for such conditions.

Should Have One Contract.

"There have been times", said Brophy, "when the agreements in the anthracite fields and the bituminous fields have expired at the same time and as a result the union has been in a real strategic bargaining position.

"This is one of the things we want to have established permanently, instead of the present situation where the anthracite men struck last year, and the bituminous men were virtually scabbing on them; and this year we have the bituminous agreement running out on March 31st, and the

(Continued on Page Three)

Mussolini's New Law Prohibits Mention Of Somber Fascist Crime

ROME, March 25.—The Italian chamber of deputies is hard at work, under taskmaster Mussolini, to perfect the world's most drastic censorship law.

Penalties varying from light fines to imprisonment for three years and fines of 50,000 lire are provided to wipe out pornography and sedition. Before theatrical, musical, dancing, pantomime or cinematographic productions may be presented, they must have the double approval of a special committee of the minister of the interior and the prefect of the province.

The prefect would have virtually complete powers of rejection without appeal, also being able to withdraw approval or suspend production at any time.

One of the things expressly forbidden in the publication of details of "grewsome crimes," such as the fascist outrages or the murder of Matteotti.

Notorious Wolf Report Handed On by Walker

Judge McAdoo 'Familiarizes Himself With It'

The report of the special American Federation of Labor committee appointed to investigate the furriers strike of last year, has now been passed on to Chief Magistrate McAdoo, so Mayor Walker has announced.

It was turned over to Mayor Walker two weeks ago by the members of the committee and President William Green, and at that time the A. F. of L. officials denied that they made any charges of graft against the New York police but claimed that the fur workers had made such charges and their statements were handed to the police for his consideration.

Mayor Walker now announces that Magistrate McAdoo will "familiarize himself with the case" and report to the mayor on Monday about assigning some magistrate to take testimony in the investigation & the charges.

HOTEL WORKERS IN ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN IN N.Y.

Series Of Big Meetings Being Arranged

Several hundred were present at an enthusiastic meeting held at the Hall and Restaurant Workers' Hall, 132 W. 51st St., called for the purpose of beginning an intensive organizational campaign.

H. M. Wicks, J. Lesino, Michael Overmyer, and P. Pascal Cosgrave, secretary-organizer of the union were among the speakers who emphasized the vital importance of immediately bringing into the New York organization the thousands of underpaid, overworked employees in the city's hotels, restaurants and clubs.

Big Meetings Soon.

Plans were definitely laid at this meeting for a series of mass meetings to reach all classes of workers in hotel and restaurant work.

The first meeting will be held for Greek workers on next Tuesday evening, the 29th. On Monday, April 4, a meeting will be called for Italian, French, and Spanish workers, and the third meeting, to be held at Bryant Hall, 41st St. and 6th Ave., hotel and restaurant workers of all nationalities will be invited.

Results Expected.

Lesino, a former organizer of the hotel workers in New York, reminded the men of the struggles of 1912 and 1918, and urged them to make a concerted effort to form a strong, vital union in this city.

P. Pascal Cosgrave, in discussing the campaign for building up an effective organization in New York, said that the next few months will see a program of agitation and organization which will show real results.

Ford Hires Man to Write His Articles

Say He Threatened To "Upset Sapiro's Apple Cart"

DETROIT, March 25.—Henry Ford's literary offerings, which appeared on his own page in the Dearborn Independent, were all written by William J. Cameron, editor of the publication, the latter testified today at the million-dollar Ford-Sapiro libel suit.

Cameron told the jury in Federal Court here that he wrote the Ford articles, giving the millionaire's

philosophical thoughts.

Federal Judge Fred M. Raymond meanwhile again ruled out all questions relating to the Jewish race as a whole. The court added, however, that he would allow questions touching upon individual Jews or a small group of Jews.

Attorneys for Henry Ford were on the defense here in the million dollar Ford-Sapiro libel suit following two rulings by Federal Judge Fred M. Raymond. Aaron Sapiro, so-called wheat king, gained ground when the court first permitted him to eliminate 54 of his 141 alleged libels and then indicated that the auto king's attacks on individual Jews might be admitted to evidence to show Ford's malice toward Sapiro.

Ford Threatened Sapiro

The first session of the Ford-Sapiro million-dollar libel suit came this afternoon when James Martin Miller, a New York writer testified Henry Ford had threatened in 1923 to "expose" Aaron Sapiro, the so-called wheat king.

The threat was voiced by the auto king, said Miller, during a visit to his office at Dearborn, Michigan.

Miller quoted Ford as saying: "I think we will upset his (Sapiro's) apple-cart."

Ford said "Sapiro is organizing the farmers with the Jews. The independent has a large circulation among the farmers and we are going to expose him and I think we will upset his apple-cart."

Judge Raymond excluded from Aaron Sapiro's libel declaration an attempted definition of the word "Jew," as used by Ford. Ford uses the word, Sapiro declared, as a term of reproach, hatred, contempt or scorn.

On the other hand, some of the matter excluded in the revision, by Gallagher, Sapiro's attorney, was acceptable to Ford's lawyers. They protested against having to change their case.

In commenting on Mr. Gallagher's amendment to strike out the nineteenth count of the indictment, which was based on an editorial appearing in the Independent, Mr. Hanley continued:

"We plead the truth of the matter set forth in that count and stand prepared to prove that Mr. Sapiro is a grafted, a fakir, a fraud and a cheat."

The fact that the British government did not allow representatives of the Kuomintang and the All-China Trade Union Federation to enter England after they were invited by the London Trade Union Council and prominent leaders of the British trade union movement, once more proves that the British government fears approach between the English working class and the national revolution.

The subject is of special importance, according to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the school, because Easter Week and the anniversary of the Dublin Revolution of 1916 are drawing near.

Connolly's Heroism

Commenting on Dunn's talk, Wolfe said:

"The speaker will take up the story of Jim Connolly's heroic leadership of the Irish Revolution and the fiasco of the Free State as well as the future prospects of the Irish Workers' Republic. This lecture should be of special interest to Irishmen on account of the 11th anniversary of the Dublin revolt, and should prove of great interest to all workers who do not know that the first uprising that attempted to turn the imperialist war into Civil War, preceding even that of the Russian Revolution, was the uprising in Dublin under Connolly's leadership."

On the following Sunday night, April 4, Richard B. Moore, who has just returned from the Brussels World Congress against Imperialism, will tell of the achievements of that significant meeting.

If such an expedition were sent, its first task would probably be to seize the Tampico oil fields, as was planned during the world war by the general staff. At that time, only the

Legislature Adjourns; Most of Baumes Crime Amendments Beaten

ALBANY, March 25.—The state legislature adjourned yesterday with many bills dying with the session. Undoubtedly many of them will be reintroduced in the next legislature.

Among the defeated bills are the following:

All measures to permit municipalities to own, operate or control public utilities.

The governor's proposal to reorganize and consolidate county governments.

The governor's proposal to restore direct primaries for state and judicial offices, abolish motion picture censorship and provide for biennial sessions of legislature, a score of anti-crime measures were passed though the majority of the Baumes bills were defeated.

"Censors Noisy Again"

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—Without a dissenting vote, the assembly this afternoon passed the so-called theatre padlock bill, designed to "Clean Up" the stage.

Three Youths Drowned.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 25.—Three youths, Guy Mariner, Jr., of Pelham Manor, Hy Martin of New Rochelle and Stewart Clark of Larchmont, were drowned late this afternoon when a sailboat in which they and two other companions were sailing was capsized near Yacht Club Island, 500 yards off the shore from Fort Slocum army post.

MOSCOW SOVIET IN PROLONGED APPLAUSE AS CHINESE NATIONALISTS TAKE NANKING

MOSCOW, March 25.—Prolonged, stormy applause greeted the announcement today at a meeting of the Moscow Soviet that the Nationalists forces in China had captured Nanking.

"The more such blows are dealt to imperialism, the more allies the proletarian will have," declared M. Ulyanoff, secretary of the Moscow Communist Party. "We must continue the struggle to win over a majority of the world's populations to our side, and when that has been accomplished, world socialism will have been assured."

No Compromise.

The Kuomintang will not agree to any compromise with imperialism and will continue to bring the national revolution to a conclusion.

The main line of the Kuomintang policy is directed towards preserving the alliance with the Soviet Union.

Fears Chinese Union.

"I attach great importance to the Brussels congress which will play an immense role in the creation of a true international unity."

"The fact that the British government did not allow representatives of the Kuomintang and the All-China Trade Union Federation to enter England after they were invited by the London Trade Union Council and prominent leaders of the British trade union movement, once more proves that the British government fears approach between the English working class and the national revolution.

"The administration is sending a naval expedition to encourage a revolt against the Mexican government by the extreme clerical and reactionary forces, who have the backing of the American oil interests for which Mellon, Sinclair and Doheny are spokesmen."

Amounting To Acts of War.

Such steps would only be taken if the United States government administration decided to defy the unanimous resolution of the senate that its quarrel with Mexico be settled by arbitration. Its termination of the treaty against smuggling arms into Mexico indicates that it does intend to ignore the advise of the senate. If secret orders have been issued for a naval expedition to Mexican ports, it means direct provocation.

Vigorous protest of a liberal army officer prevented the plan from being approved when its announcement within 24 hours was expected.

After seizing the oil fields, the navy would presumably take or blockade Vera Cruz, in order to cut off Mexico City from getting shipments of munitions from abroad.

Chinkiang was bombarded today by the American destroyer William B. Preston according to a dispatch to the Navy Department from Admiral C. S. Williams, commander of the Asiatic fleet.

The message did not state the number of Chinese killed by American fire. Americans are preparing to leave Chinkiang. Admiral Williams said, "Chinkiang is a strategically important city between Shanghai and Nanking, which the Nationalists' troops took several days ago."

Nanking Reported In Flames.

LONDON, March 25.—As a

WAR NEARER AS JUGO-SLAVS ASK PROBE OF ITALY

Want Benito's Intrigue Investigated

BERLIN, March 25.—The war clouds hovering over the Adriatic threaten to take on a darker tinge again, following reports from Belgrade, that the Jugo-Slavian government is preparing a circular note to the powers in which it will charge Italy with feverishly preparing for war and demand that either the powers or the League of Nations investigate these preparations because they present a grave danger to the neighboring countries and the peace of Europe.

Wants Italy Looked Into.

These reports, together with the inclination of Jugo-Slavia, to throw open its own borders for international investigation only if Italy is investigated at the same time, reveal a considerable stiffening of the Jugo-Slavian attitude over night.

Since it is believed that Mussolini will never accept such an investigation, the League of Nations would again be placed in a very embarrassing situation. It is therefore expected that the powers will do their utmost to prevent Jugo-Slavian action.

Treaty Signed Most.

The Jugo-Slavian parliament accepted the military budget today, which the war minister announced had been cut by one third. The Jugo-Slavian budget, it is said, provides for but twenty per cent. of the total for military expenditures, while the Italian military budget is said to total twenty-eight per cent.

King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia is going to Paris Saturday to discuss the situation with his ally, France.

Dragging in Germany.

Berlin is in an uncomfortable position because England and France persist in trying to draw Germany into the present disturbed situation in the Balkans.

The British Ambassador called on Herr Stresemann today to obtain German co-operation in settling the Balkan quarrel.

This is the first time that the allies have called upon Germany to participate in a joint action with the big powers.

Stresemann reserved his decision but, it is believed, he will accept.

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CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One) mate number of Americans alleged to have been killed in Nanking. Anybody at all acquainted with the inside workings of the newspapers can tell at a glance that the whole report is a fake, purposely sent out to stimulate public feeling in favor of intervention. The Tribune of yesterday stated that: "Reports of causations are conflicting, but one Briton was known to have been killed, one wounded and a Japanese injured." The Tribune correspondent in Shanghai admitted that the reports of loss of foreign life in Nanking were unfounded.

IT appears that the original report I was sent out by Reuter's News Agency. The American consul in Shanghai took cognizance of the "report" but evidently did not believe it. Among the worst offenders against the Chinese, is the Hearst Agency, Universal Service. This lying propaganda agency stops at nothing in its mad desire to embroil this country in a war against the Nationalist revolution. Hearst is using the methods he practised in Cuba before the Spanish-American war. "You furnish the news" he cables to his Cuban correspondent "and we will furnish the war." Those blood-thirsty imperialists care little if hundreds of thousands of human lives are blotted out in their greed for new conquests.

COUNT FELIX VON LUCKNER, who commanded the German sea raider Sea Eagle in the World War, was a guest at the Advertising Club last Thursday. Had an American organization received the count any time between the years 1917 and 1920, they would soon see their quarters in ruins and patriotic morons doing an Indian war dance over the wreckage. The officers would be lucky to escape a coat of tar and feathers. People were arrested by stool pigeons during the war for suggesting that a few Germans may not be assassins.

A few had their necks tickled by the patriotic rope for opposing the war. Thousands were jailed for the same reason. Now a count boasts of his exploits, sinking American and British ships, before an audience of American rotarians. He thanks America for helping Germany after having defeated her and the audience declared that he was a jolly good fellow. Now, cannon fodder, get ready for the next war, but take good care not to get hurt! Join the Y. M. C. A. or the Knights of Columbus and go into training for the business of selling cigarettes to the "heroes."

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Hundred Twenty-three Thousand Farmers Fail In 1926; West Hard Hit

WASHINGTON (FP)—Farm property has again been emphasized by statistics announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This time the department shows that 123,000 American farms have changed hands by foreclosure of mortgages during the past year.

Beside the loss of farms through foreclosure by regular process, the industry made a record of 170,000 farms sold or traded.

In the Dakotas and in Montana the defaults of payments which led to foreclosures were from 6 to 7 per cent. of all farms, while in Georgia and South Carolina the worst of the Southern farm depression was indicated.

SPECTRE OF WANT HAUNTS EUROPE; GERMANY'S PLIGHT

Millions of Workers on Brink of Starvation

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

ESSEN, Germany, March 6. (By Mail).—Unemployment, the spectre that one sees everywhere in Europe, is most awful in Dawes's Germany. At least 2,000,000 workers are unemployed throughout the land. Some 4,000,000 more are working only part time. It is impossible to spend a week in any German city without hearing unemployment impressed upon your mind as the outstanding factor of the present industrial situation.

Dawes and Unemployment.

Unemployment is at its worst in those parts of Germany where the "rationalization" schemes which are the axis of Dawes's Germany have had their widest application. In addition to Westphalia, the Ruhr territory, Saxony and central Germany,—including all the centers of heavy industry, I have addressed meetings of workers in all parts of this territory. At every meeting a large part of the crowd was made up of unemployed.

Talk to almost anyone riding in the third and fourth class cars on the railroads, spend a few minutes with one of the many jobless workers who hang around the depots waiting for a chance to carry a suitcase, go over things with the secretary of a local trade union, and official figures no longer satisfy you as to the seriousness of the situation.

City of Jobless.

This city of Essen, in the heart of one of Germany's two greatest industrial districts, is a city of the jobless. The big Krupp works, which formerly employed 40,000 men, now employ 10,000. While the decline of Krupp's is explained by special causes, it is impossible to separate them from conditions in general. The steel industry as a whole, the entire metal industry, even the feverishly busy coal industry, are working with greatly curtailed payrolls. As often as not, reduced employment goes hand in hand with increased production, brought about under the speed-up methods imported from America. Such methods include not only Fordized specialization, standardization, the conveyor system, etc., but also lengthening of the workday.

For Eight Hour Day.

The German masses may thus be divided into two groups: one that works long hours under speed-up conditions; another that has work for only a few days a week, or not at all.

It is significant that the Communist Party of Germany has had to take up the demand for a return to the eight-hour day! This demand, echoed by wide numbers of Social Democratic and other non-Communist workers, is the central point in the class struggle against Dawes' "rationalization" in Germany.

Hoover and Mussolini Swap Compliments

WASHINGTON, March 25.—American and Italian militarists swapped compliments yesterday afternoon when a message from Premier Mussolini was read at a luncheon given today by the Nation Aeronautical Association.

The message read by Commander Silvio Scaroni, Air Attaché of the Italian embassy at Washington congratulated the "American people" on the remarkable efficiency of their aviation.

Secretary Hoover, Secretary of War Wilbur and Postmaster General New returned the compliment by congratulating Italy on her advance in aviation.

Crap Game Near Police.

A dice game was raided and 18 men arrested at 16 State street, Flushing, Queens, within 150 feet of the Flushing police station, early yesterday.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—The Westall bill, providing for a new form of government for Westchester county, will be passed in the senate today.

23 ARRESTED FOR SEDITION; I. L. D. APPEALS FOR AID

Coal Kings Wage War On Active Unionists

(Continued from Page One)

ing up of persecution here, State police are being rapidly mobilized for strike emergencies, especially in Fayette county.

23 Arrested for Sedition PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 25.—Workers of Pennsylvania are appealed to by the International Labor Defense to come to the aid of 23 of their fellows, all either convicted of sedition or arrested within the last few weeks on charges of sedition. They are all in danger of either being railroaded to the penitentiary, or deported.

Judges Go Slow.

The Horack case is before the courts, on appeal. He was arrested with nine others in 1923, tried three years later by a hand picked jury and convicted in defiance of the evidence.

The Papcun case is similar; Papcun was arrested while organizing a local of the miners' union in the coke region. In both of these cases the judge is taking his time.

On November 11, last year, the Woodlawn workers interested in organizing militant union and co-operative forces were arrested and charged with sedition. They had been fighting the Jones & Laughlin local government, and were most of them arrested at a picnic in the previous July. They sued for false arrest, and the prejudiced court turned them down. It was during this trial that the postmaster admitted he had been censoring the DAILY WORKER.

The Department of Justice sent men to the mining town of Harmarville and while the company was paying off its workers, they stood at the pay window and questioned them as to whether they subscribed to Communism and if they read The DAILY WORKER or other papers which have radical tendencies.

Then they arrested 2 workers, an Italian, and a Slovak, and are now holding them for deportation, though these workers do not belong to any radical organization. Five days later, on Feb. 15, a Lithuanian, who was to speak at a meeting of the Lithuanian Literary Society, was arrested and put under \$5,000 bail, for merely having in his possession some pamphlets.

Attack Communists.

The last arrest so far, on March 16, is that of a Hungarian worker who was getting subscriptions for UJ Elore, the Hungarian paper. At the time of this writing, he is still in jail with the court demand \$5,000 bail. It seems that the main attack is centered on the Communists, both by the government and the steel and coal barons who expect a strike of the coal miners on April 1st.

The last convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor condemned the Flynn Sedition Law and passed a resolution which instructed the Executive Council to take organizational steps in preparing a campaign against the law.

Fight Decisions.

The workers must understand that this law is not only against the Communists, but it is against any and all militant workers who are willing to fight for their rights. The workers must make up their minds to fight against this law and mobilize the rank and file to force the labor officials to fight against this law. It must be remembered that with the tremendous expense involved in these cases and with the exorbitant bail which the group of militant workers (there are only a few and who are burdened), have been standing, they are financially becoming exhausted and it is the duty of all workers to come to the defense of these workers who are fighting in the blackest and most reactionary spot in Pennsylvania or the United States against the steel, oil and railroad barons and coal operators backed by the government and the labor officials. The backing must come not only financially but by huge mass protests to the local and state government and also donate to the International Labor Defense, 807 McGehee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Baldwin Finds No Civil Liberty in England

LONDON, March 25.—Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, departed for the Continent last night upon the expiration of the two weeks permitted him by the British Home Office to stay in England.

Declaring that as an American citizen he had no grounds for complaint in view of the record of the United States government for excluding aliens with "objectionable views," Mr. Baldwin said, "I have observed the pledge and the empire still stands. The two weeks' look I have had at the state of liberty in England certainly is worth the price of admission.

If attendance and enthusiasm mean anything then this organization work will undoubtedly bear good results and with the small shops failing in line with the union, better conditions for the tobacco workers may be hoped for.—F. J. Van Praet.

Soldiers Die at Sea of Flu.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Fifty-five "flu" patients from the army transport Chateau Thierry, were convalescing in Letterman Hospital here today following the arrival of the plague-ridden transport from New York. Four soldiers died of the disease at sea.

Appeal to Coolidge Puts Anti-Salooner In Prohibition Job

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The anti-saloon league leaped once more into the saddle of federal prohibition enforcement today, with the appointment of Major Roy A. Haynes, its close associate and a former government dry chief, as "acting commissioner" of prohibition.

Secretary of the treasury Mellon announced the elevation of Haynes after one of the most determined fights waged for a federal post in recent years had forced intervention from the white house, scrambled states for the new bureaus of customs and prohibition and upset the program Assistant Secretary Andrew was being developed for two years.

"An American newspaper at Hankow, the Hankow Herald, and also a British newspaper, the Central China Post," it says, "have been forced to suspend publication since Mar. 19 by the radical labor union at that city. The labor union forced the suspension of these newspapers by compelling Chinese employees to quit work. There was no apparent cause for this action. No previous warning had been received and no difficulty with the employees had been experienced.

This astonishment by Lockhart, at a political strike such as has been common in China for years, is modified by a further statement:

"It is probable that labor leaders were dissatisfied with the attitude of the two papers toward the labor cause and that the leaders of the radical labor group had decided to close them down. This is reported as the most drastic action yet taken by the radical labor group and has created a sensation in Hankow."

Favors Northerners.

In the midst of a working-class revolution, the anti-labor press owned by foreigners has gone on undisturbed for four months, and Lockhart finds a "sensation" in the decision of the labor unions of Hankow that they do not care to continue to print foreigner's attacks upon their national resurrection and emancipation! He takes the word "radical" to "labor" three times in a brief report. This is in sharp contrast to the tone of American reports from the northern Chinese headquarters, where ex-bandits are referred to in diplomatic dispatches as "ex-bandits" or "militarists" or "reactionaries."

Lockhart further reported that the "loyal" Chinese employees of the British Cigarette Co. offices in Hankow had been "spirited away" until the offices were forced to close. Foreign employees, he said, had been "threatened, but have not been harmed."

All of which vague language means that unless Calles should quickly agree to a treaty of commerce under which the American oil companies will be granted what they want, the arms embargo may be lifted at any moment.

The White House spokesman, when asked the real meaning of this action, said he had no comment to make on the termination of a "small treaty" with Mexico covering the subject of smuggling.

Oppose Intervention

On the day before this blow was struck at the safety of the Mexican government, a petition was delivered to Coolidge and Kellogg, asking them not to lift the embargo on arm shipments into Mexico. That petition was signed by 362 prominent citizens, including Dean Brown of Yale Divinity School, E. M. Borchard, professor of law at Yale; Dean Helen Taft Manning of Bryn Mawr College; President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, president of the American Ass'n. of University Women; Dr. John Latane, professor of American history at Johns Hopkins University; Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis; David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Leland Stanford University; Wm. H. Johnson, former president of the Int'l. Ass'n. of Machinists; Judge R. W. Bingham, Louisville; Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology, Wisconsin University, and many other educators and publicists. Louis F. Post and Edward Keating of Washington were signers.

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Mississippi Supreme Court To Rule On Jim Crow Case Of Chinese

JACKSON, Miss.—Among the appeal records on file in the office of the clerk of the Mississippi supreme court is one on the March term doctrine which presents the Chinese color line question for decision.

This is the case of W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education against Joe Tig Fung a minor son of Joe Tig Fung. The case is from the circuit court of Coahoma county and pertains to the statutory racial classification of the Chinese in relation to admission to the public schools of the state.

The case grows out of the expulsion of the Chinese youth from the Dublin Consolidated school in Coahoma county which the record shows he had been attending for some time. A short time prior to the filing of his mandamus petition Joe was notified by the Dublin school trustees that he would not be permitted to attend that school further. Judge Alcorn sustained the petition and the school authorities took the appeal.

Students Will Study Southern Conditions

Surveys of conditions under which Mississippi women work are to be made by students of the State College for Women. Nearly 70 girls have enrolled for the first studies to be made in the university town, Columbus.

Students seek first hand answers to the problems of 6000 women in Mississippi, working over 10 hours a day at a medium salary of \$8.60, says the New Student—national college student publication. The survey plus cotton crop situation is mentioned as another field for student study.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Auto Export to France.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—More than 80 per cent. of the passenger automobiles imported into France in 1926 came from the United States, according to the report made to the Department of Commerce by Trade Commissioner H. H. Kelly.

The foreign trade of France in passenger cars during 1926 as compared with 1925 on the weight basis showed an import decrease of 35 per cent. and an export increase of 27 per cent.

SCOTT NEARING

"Where Is Civilization Going?

ADMISSION FREE

CHINESE WORKERS SCORED FOR BAN ON HOSTILE PRESS

U. S. Consul's Report Shows Class Bias

WASHINGTON, March 25 (FP)—

Class fears of the radical labor element in the Chinese revolution are reflected in the State Department's official summary of a report by Consul General Lockhart at Hankow, Mar. 22.

"An American newspaper at Hankow, the Hankow Herald, and also a British newspaper, the Central China Post," it says, "have been forced to suspend publication since Mar. 19 by the radical labor union at that city. The labor union forced the suspension of these newspapers by compelling Chinese employees to quit work.

During the week of March 21 to 26 the New York com-

Even Rosalsky's Jury Acquits Rohr

Garment Maker Is Cleared Of Fake Charges

The reactionaries in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who are working zealously with the New York police in an effort to frame up active members of the Joint Board of the cloak and dressmakers, received a severe blow when a jury sitting in Judge Rosalsky's court yesterday found Solomon Rohr, a member of Operators' Local 2, not guilty of an alleged assault.

Rohr was charged with assaulting Sam Gorenich, of 29 E. 10th St., an employer, on December 2 during the general cloak strike. He told a clear and convincing story on the witness stand, relating how he had discovered that Gorenich was using scabs and had secured a promise from him to stop employing them, a promise which Gorenich later broke.

Proves Innocence.
He was able to prove that he was innocent of the charge of assault, which he declared the boss had framed against him because of his activities in discovering the scabbing. It was also shown that Rohr was in an attorney's office at the time the assault was said to have been made.

Hook Up Sigman.
Further evidence of the close connection of the International with both the employers and the police is increasing each day. Yesterday an attorney for the International appeared in Jefferson Market court to press charges brought by one of the bosses of the Edelson Dress Shop, 48 W. 20th St., against Sam Hecht, of the Joint Board, who went to the shop to call its workers to a meeting.

As soon as the boss saw Hecht he called for the police, who arrested him on a charge of disorderly conduct. When his case was called before Magistrate Brodsky he found attorneys for Sigman's union pushing an additional charge of "malicious mischief" against him, alleging that he had destroyed property although he had not even entered the shop.

Sigman's Lawyer Vicious.
When Judge Brodsky refused to allow this charge, Sigman's lawyer argued for a "long sentence," and finally succeeded in drawing down for this worker a three-day sentence in the workhouse.

Hyman Ready To Confer.
Commenting upon the statement issued by Judge Louis Brodsky after Samuel Markevitch, attorney for the right wing of the Furriers' Union, declined to confer on the suggestion of the Joint Board of the cloak and dressmakers, which was represented at the conference, said:

"During this entire fight the reactionaries have been charging that the Joint Board was using gangsters, but now Magistrate Brodsky has provided an opportunity to let the real facts be known, and has requested both sides to confer with him in an effort to bring about an understanding which will stop the use of guerrillas. It is easy to see how false the charges were."

Both Joint Boards There.
The two Joint Boards (the furriers' and the cloak and dressmakers') went to the conference. We were glad of the opportunity to do so, for we never did employ gangsters and do not employ them now. The International, knowing well that they have been hiring professional slugs, have been defending them in the courts, have been furnishing the high balls required for these thugs with long criminal records, did not dare to go before Judge Brodsky.

Same Old Excuse.
They know too well that they cannot face these facts. Consequently they have fallen back upon their old excuse, which they have been using every time anybody has tried to get real facts about this fight. They have declared that they will not confer with Communists. Such a weak excuse will not conceal the truth that the union-wreckers refused to attend the conference because they knew they were guilty of Magistrate Brodsky's charges."

Annual Concert-Ball

of the
Relief Association for Tubercular Children in U. S. S. R.
on
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1927
at PARK PALACE, 110th Street and 5th Avenue.

An excellent musical program is offered by well-known artists:

Nadia A. Reisenberg, Piano Anna Lissitzkaya, Soprano
Ivan Velikanoff, Tenor (of the Moscow Art Studio)
Mme. E. M. Westnik, Soprano
And Others.

An Excellent Orchestra Will Furnish Music for Dancing.
OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

TICKETS at \$1 to be had from: Mrs. O. Kalantar, 470 Audubon Ave. Phone Billings 2266, and from Mrs. T. Broches, 112 W. 119th St. Phone University 2822, and at the Box Office on the day of the concert.

A. F. L. Supports Appeal To Supreme Court To End Subway Injunction

Appeal to the New York supreme court is being taken by the Amalgamated Association of street and electric railway employees against the injunction of Justice Craig restraining the union from attempting to unionize the subway and "L" employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

The A. F. L. is behind the appeal. The injunction is a carry-over from the strike of last year.

Scott Nearing in New Worker School Series On States of Europe

Scott Nearing, noted economist, will begin a new course of four lectures at the Workers School, 108 E. 14th St., tomorrow (Saturday) at 2 o'clock, and will continue for the following three Saturdays. His subject will be "Post-War Europe."

In these four lectures Nearing will discuss economic and social developments in Germany, Italy, France, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. In a previous series he analyzed the forces that are making for the inevitable decline of the British Empire.

Three Failures and A Success.

Among the problems that will be treated in these talks will be: the problems of Germany as a financial colony of international bankers under the Dawes Plan, and as a capitalist nation attempting to revive its imperialist power; the problems of Italy under fascism and Mussolini; France, with its shaky franc, its unemployment, its militarism, its conflicts with England; and the Soviet Union as the one bright spot in post-war Europe; the dangers of a new world war; and the prospects of the world revolution.

The first lecture on Saturday deals with Germany.

The fee for the entire course is \$1.25. This is the final series of lectures by Nearing for the current term.

Pioneers Will Hold Ruthenberg Memorial Meetings, Saturday

This Saturday, March 26th, all Pioneers of New York City are going to hold Ruthenberg memorial meetings in their sections.

The addresses where these meetings will be held are as follows:

Bronx Pioneer Section, 1347 Boston Road, Saturday, March 26, 3 P. M.

Upper Harlem, Finnish, 15 West 126th St., Sunday, March 27, 10 A. M.

Harlem Pioneer Section, 81 East 110th St., Saturday, March 26, 3 P. M.

Down Town Pioneer Section, 35 East 2nd St., Saturday, March 26, 3 P. M.

Williamsburg Pioneer Section, 29 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, Saturday, March 26, 3 P. M.

Brownsville Pioneer Section, 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn, Saturday, March 26, 3 P. M.

Bath Beach Pioneer Section, 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn, Saturday, March 26, 3 P. M.

Finnish Pioneer Section, 764-40th St., Brooklyn, Sunday, March 27, 2:30 P. M.

Czecho-Slovakian Pioneer Section, 347 East 72nd St., N. Y., Saturday, March 26, 3 P. M.

There will be a musical program, recitations, and speakers from the Pioneers and from the Y. W. L.

Workers, send your children to these meetings, to the section nearest to you!

H. M. Wicks, labor journalist, will speak on "The Struggle of the Chinese Workers for Freedom," at the open forum at the Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave., Passaic, tomorrow evening at 7:30.

Special for One Day Only

"MICHAEL STROGOFF"

Featuring JACOB P. ADLER

TODAY

"LENIN"

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS

First St. and Second Ave.

Continues... From 1 till 11

Added Attraction

Russian Balalaika Orchestra

and a Two-reel Comedy

Afternoon, 30c.

Evening, 40c.

TRAVEL

To California. Wanted a Couple, or

a Single Man to Share auto expenses.

Apply Evenings, 1420 Madison Ave.

Apt. 14.

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THE DAILY WORKER

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A Little Truth Among Many Lies.

Reports of splits in the Kuomintang Party of China have been frequent of late. Those reports became more insistent as the Nationalist armies advanced northward towards Shanghai. The northern mercenaries were scattered by the revolutionary armies like chaff before a storm. The imperialists must find consolation somewhere so they looked for it in a split in the Kuomintang Party. But the they sought they did not find much.

It is true that there are differences inside the ranks of the Kuomintang Party. In fact even a graveyard is not entirely free from animation. Grass grows and worms crawl within its gloomy confines.

The Kuomintang Party is a federation composed of merchants, students, peasants and workers. Those elements represent the forces in Chinese national life that support the national liberation movement. But the workers and peasants have more ambitious aims. They want to free themselves from every kind of exploitation. And they have dominated the policies of the Kuomintang Party.

As the party program embodied more and more of the demands of the workers and peasants, the local landowners and militarists came into conflict with the party and were dropped, sometimes kicked out. Those elements that expected to carve careers out of a disunited China, were disappointed. They had to go. The next to feel the boot of the revolutionary workers and peasants in the Kuomintang Party were the big merchants, posing as patriots but in reality the commercial agents of the imperialists.

As the Nationalist armies advanced they took labor organizers along and taught the workers how to form trade unions. The hours of labor began to drop, from 84 hours a week to 70 and sometimes to 54. Wages were boosted as high as 50 and 100 per cent. This news fell on the ears of imperialism with a sound as unpleasant as the stroke of doom.

Land rents were cut 25 per cent and a peasant militia was organized to enforce the decree. This was a violation of the "sacred rights of property." This was not the kind of a war that George Washington waged against the British. It was another kind of revolutionary war. A pox on it! shrieked the imperialists. And there were a few careerists in the Kuomintang Party that still nourished illusions. They hoped China would stop short at the respectable bourgeois republican stage. They would like to see the Communists expelled. They would like to shake the hand of foreign imperialism in return for loans to develop Chinese industry for the benefit of the imperialists. On those elements Chang-Tso-Lin and his allies built their hopes. Those elements supply the juice for the elbow power of the imperialist scribblers that have been busy clicking out stories of splits to a hungry bourgeois world.

But two and a half million organized industrial workers and peasants under Communist leadership are strong enough to blast this imperialist dream. The splits in the Kuomintang end with the splitters on the outside and shorn of their power.

Where Is the Clayton Act?

Local 30 of the Milk Drivers' and Creamery Workers' Union, Boston, was ordered to pay damages to the tune of \$61,971.44 to three milk companies by a Massachusetts court for having carried on agitation against those companies because they refused to recognize the right of their employees to join a union. This is an echo of the Danbury hatter's case in which the union was hit with a \$272,000 award in favor of a manufacturer. The A. F. of L. collected money to pay the award.

Then came the Clayton Act. This was one of Sam Gompers' proudest achievements. He purrered over it at every A. F. of L. convention and when a progressive rose to question the value of legal tinkering to the working class Sam usually floored the malcontent with a shot of Clayton dung.

There would be no more Danbury awards, now that the Clayton Act was on the statute books. It added to labor's dignity. Did it not definitely declare that labor was not a commodity, Karl Marx to the contrary. It is true that workers continued to offer their labor power for sale, but the A. F. of L. bureaucrats were not to be irritated with such things. The dignity of labor was attested to on a capitalist statute book, even tho the exploiters' heel continued to tickle labor's neck.

A socialist weekly observes that the employers cannot do those things in Great Britain. Sometimes they can and sometimes they cannot. During the general strike the employers got a taste of labor's power and they are now busy forging legal chains for hamper them when the next inevitable struggle breaks. And if British labor confines its defense against those efforts, to the mouthings of the right wing parliamentarians in the house of commons, all the gains that were made by British labor thru years of struggle outside and inside parliament will be wiped away over night. A law favorable to labor will remain on a capitalist statute book only as long as labor is strong enough to keep it there. And not until labor is able and willing to take the capitalist statute books and dump them in a deep gully, and write their own laws under the auspices of a workers' and farmers' government will they have a guarantee that laws are written to help and not to strangle them.

In fighting the British anti-labor laws the British Labor Party played a big part. If the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy was not a tool of big business it would take the lead in organizing a Labor Party in the United States instead of flunking to the democrats and republicans and waging war against the radical, progressive elements in the American labor movement.

Read The Daily Worker

Imperialism's Blood Bath on Thursday at Nanking Should Arouse All Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THURSDAY, March 24, 1927, should stand big as a date in the annals of history recording the developing relations between the workers of the United States and China.

It was on this day that Wall Street imperialism revealed itself as a blood ally of its British counterpart, the warships of the United States and Great Britain alike visiting death by wholesale upon the Chinese at Nanking, while American and English assassins in uniform co-operated at Shanghai, causing the foreign office at London to announce with delight that:

"Admiral Williams (head of the naval forces of the United States) and the British authorities are working in closest co-operation. The initiative taken by the American forces is characterized as most gratifying."

Workers of this country have been fed full for years of the poisoned propaganda that the United States had only altruistic motives in the Orient. The "open door" was urged as a new way of making the East "safe for democracy," even before Woodrow Wilson faked and hawked the same phrase to make the American entry into the world war palatable to those workers and farmers who could be blinded by this lying slogan.

It was pointed out that the United States enjoyed no extra-territorial rights in China, that "dollar diplomacy" sought no concessions, only the "open door" to trade. British imperialism, that spawned the opium war against China, was held to be the real criminal. Liberal professors over the land preach themselves hoars that what China needs is the American form of democracy that was brought forth upon this continent with the revolutionary war of 1776.

Revolutions, however, are different today than they were 150 years ago. They carry with them the demand for the abolition of profits, the shaking off of the grip of alien imperialism, as well as political independence from the homeland. In fact, the three outstanding struggles against imperialism today, in Mexico, Nicaragua and China, are waged not to secure political independence, but against the ravages of the imperialist monster that recognizes no boundary lines laid down by geographers, but claims the whole world as its domain.

Thus Frederick Moore, the Shanghai correspondent of the New York Times, in his dispatch dated March 23, proudly leads off as follows:

"American marines entered the first line entrenchments early this morning, assuming a position protecting the British left flank at the Markham Road Bridge, overlooking Soochow Creek."

The New York Times itself joyously proclaims in headlines, "Our Marines in Front Line."

In the front line for what? Not to protect American lives! The revolution in China has now been on for 16 years. All those who have no stomach for it, have ample time to get out. Even the New York Herald-Tribune partially admits this when it says, Friday, March 25th, that:

"Of those (Americans)—for the most part missionaries—who have remained at isolated points, it is possible that only a few are in real danger. BUT THESE HAD AMPLIABLE WARNING AND HAVE ACCEPTED THE DANGERS VOLUNTARILY AS A PART OF THEIR MISSION."

The same applies with equal, if not additional force to the agents of big business in China. American workers can have but one bit of advice to them all and that is to, "Get out!"

The imperialist government at Washington, however, gives no heed to the demands of labor for "Hands Off China!" to the insistent cry, "Withdraw the warships from the Orient!"

Instead Wall Street imperialism crawls closer to British imperialism in their common danger, revealing the character of both. The British brand of robbery has been openly accepted as the worst foreign foe of the Chinese people. The Wall Street bandits openly strive for that enviable position. The government at Washington rushes additional warships across the Pacific. Troops that have helped hold the Filipinos in slavery to American greed these past three decades (since 1898), are ordered to the continent of Asia. The state and navy departments at Washington announce that Admiral Williams, at Shanghai, like Admiral Latimer at Nicaragua, has "the fullest authority to act as he sees fit in the emergency."

Then came Bloody Thursday, March 24th, inevitable as a result of the authority given to Williams, when American destroyers, true to the name given these ships of war, rained death on Nanking, murdering its inhabitants wholesale and setting fire to sections of the city. This is the way that American warships "protect lives and property."

This is being written on Friday afternoon, March 25th. The latest news dispatches coming in are conflicting as to whether any American lives were really lost or not on Thursday. At 2:15 this dispatch arrived over the wires of the International News Service:

"London, March 25.—The work of evacuating the foreigners from Nanking is proceeding smoothly, a Shanghai dispatch to the Central News tonight (London time) reported. All foreign girls in the city are now accounted for and are all aboard the Emerald, the dispatch added."

Then at 2:25 o'clock came this dispatch:

"Shanghai, March 26. (1 A. M.)—One hundred and twenty Americans whose fate in Nanking has been unknown for 24 hours are safe and have arrived at the Nanking Bund for evacuation."

But in the early morning a London dispatch of the International News Service had declared:

"London, March 25.—A considerable portion of Nanking is burning, the fires having been started by the bombardment of British and American warships."

Thus imperialism, led by the alliance of United States with Great Britain, is putting its torch of destruction to Chinese cities, and snuffing out the lives of people who have chosen to follow the pathway to the complete victory of the Chinese republic over its oppressors.

The New York Herald declares, in view of these developments, that "the only possible policy is to protect life with every available force," while the Times joins in with, "They (the foreigners) cannot but be relieved that Great Britain and the other Powers, including the United States, have assembled their sufficient forces to make an effective defense in case the trouble spreads to that city (Shanghai)."

That means that the imperialist powers are ready and eager to continue the imperialist attack that started with the Nanking blood bath on Thursday, and which they hope may somehow lead to the defeat of the revolution.

British and American labor, in the name of world working class solidarity, must unite to block that growing attack by more strenuously attacking imperialism at home.

Comrade Ruthenberg, The Builder of the Party

NOTE.—The Ruthenberg Membership Drive is developing momentum in all sections of the country. Many new members are coming into the Party. Even where the Party is the weakest, Ruthenberg Memorial Meetings, of considerable size, have been held. The DAILY WORKER today publishes the speech delivered by Ben Gitlow, member of the Party's Central Executive Committee, at the Chicago Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting. Much of this material will be brought together later in book form. Comrade Gitlow said:

Tomorrow We Will Remember.

WE have come to mourn Comrade Ruthenberg's death. Today we mourn and tomorrow we will remember. Comrade Ruthenberg was one of the most loyal and devoted members of the working class. Comrade Ruthenberg was the one outstanding leader of that class. Not only does the Communist movement of this country suffer on account of the death of our comrade but the working class in the United States suffers equally as well.

Comrade Ruthenberg was that fighter in the ranks of the working class that during the period of the world war and the reaction following the world war, organized in the United States, a powerful capitalist country in the world, a revolutionary political party, that will lead the American working class to final victory.

Comrade Ruthenberg's life was devoted to the cause of the exploited and oppressed masses, not only in this country, but in every country in the world. American capitalism is brutal. American imperialism dominates and subjects to it will practically the entire world. In our factories, in our mines, and in all our establishments millions of toilers are daily exploited. Comrade Ruthenberg built for the millions of toilers a Party that will continue to inspire them to militant action, a Party that will lead them in the struggle for their own liberation, a Party that in spite of tremendous difficulties, in spite of a powerful capitalist militarism, will direct these millions of toilers to final victory.

I remember the great Russian Party, when the world Communist movement lost its most foremost and outstanding leader, Comrade Lenin. I remember at that time that the capitalist press rejoiced at the death of Lenin. They were positive that Lenin's death would usher in a new situation, not only in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union but in the whole revolutionary working class situation. But to the surprise of the capitalist world, the death of Lenin solidified the ranks of the revolutionary working class movement.

In the United States we have lost a great leader, a great leader not only of our Party but a great leader also for the American working class. The death of Comrade Ruthenberg is a severe blow to our Party. On the occasion of Comrade Ruthenberg's death we pledge ourselves as members of the revolutionary vanguard that his life, his action, his courage, his determination shall be the spirit that will guide us to consolidate our ranks, to strengthen our Party, and to march forward in the line of Comrade Ruthenberg, ever fighting until victory is won. One fact all must recognize. Out of the chaos, out of the disorder that results from capitalism, there is only one force that is disciplined, that has a program, that believes in that program and has the courage to put it into effect. There is only one uncompromising foe of capitalism in this country and in every other country in the world, and that uncompromising foe of capitalism is the Communist Party, together with the Communist Parties of all other countries welded together in a world Communist Party, the Communist International.

We must in memory of Ruthenberg, as a tribute to his life's activity solemnly pledge and decide that in these, the United States of America, we will build a Communist Party that in every factory will have a nucleus, a Communist Party against war, against capitalist brutality, against every dastardly act of capitalism. That we will build a Party which can give the signal to empty the factories, pour the masses into the streets, and demonstrate that real power lies in the working class, in the producing masses. If we continue to understand the importance of our Party, the importance of organization, and that we must have a powerful organization to overcome the mighty organization machine of the capitalists in this country, then the success of the Communist movement, the success of the proletarian revolution in this country is assured.

Comrade Ruthenberg, our friend, our comrade, our leader is no more. Comrade Ruthenberg, we are sad, we mourn, but Comrade Ruthenberg we do not mourn forever. Comrade Ruthenberg, in your spirit, in your understanding of the necessity of organization we mourn no more. Now we continue to build so that we can fight, so that we can win.

Fellow workers, members of the great army of the American working class, if you are convinced that the Communist movement is the movement of the working class, if you are convinced that it is the only force that can lead to the overthrow of American capitalism, then you can best pay your tribute to the memory of our departed leader by joining the fighting revolutionary political party, the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

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British and American labor, in the name of world working class solidarity, must unite to block that growing attack by more strenuously attacking imperialism at home.

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

Public Service.—The thrill of having performed a public service comes so rarely to this member of the American commonwealth that it is worth recording. The other day, for instance, we read that \$800,000,000 in income taxes were collected in New York; a nice round figure, pleasant to behold and easy to fit into headlines. And we were thrilled by the knowledge that our contribution of \$1.13 made it possible and prevented the annoying awkward total of \$599,999,998.87. Some time before that we read in the morning paper that 15,000,000 had listened in on a certain radio program. Only by the sheerest accident, we knew, we had prevented the clumsy figure of 14,999,998 from smudging our press. We had been fussing with the dials in search of a bedtime story for our progeny and stumbled across the grand-opera concert, thus adding the two listeners who rounded out the total.

A Daniel Come to Judgment.—Who says judges have no heart? From Massachusetts, where Sacco and Vanzetti are winding up their seventh year of imprisonment, Phyllis Fenington announces the discovery of Judge Frederick H. Chase and recommends that he "ought to be retained by the next group of workers who strike." Judge Chase, in brief, defended some Harvard students who had run riot and gotten themselves arrested. He pointed out that the boys were just having a good time . . . the spirit of youth, a spirit which is not to be crushed by clubs, even though they be wielded by police officers." He pleaded (we quote the Boston Transcript!) that "In considering a charge of disturbing the peace, the time, the place and the circumstances must all be taken into account . . . An officer has no right, when making an arrest, to use more force than is necessary. Officers have no right to create disturbances when none exist. They have no right to impel their force into a peaceable gathering and convert it into one in which there are cries and exclamations brought forth by their conduct." This view should be especially interesting to workers acquainted with procedure in the New York fur district, in the New Jersey textile sections, etc.

AMONG "SUPER"-MEN



—Drawn by William Gropper.

FIRST ROMAN GLADIATOR: The beans in Mike's hashery ain't what they used to be any more, I tell you. Me for Max's one-arm.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of THE DAILY WORKER

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

MARCH 26, 1927.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

EDITOR'S NOTES

"SHANGHAI FALLS; U. S. MARINES LAND."

This is a typical headline of the many that appeared in the capitalist press of this country early in the week upon the receipt of the news that the Nationalist revolutionary army was about to take control of Shanghai. Our so-called open door policy in China is working out very nicely... for the American imperialists. It is a door made open for further penetration, conquest and exploitation of China by American imperialists instead of by the older exploiters of Britain, France, Japan, etc.

The American government is apparently reluctant to join hands with the discredited government of Great Britain for common military action against the Chinese revolution. But—and this is the important thing to remember—not for a single instance is the American government taking its hands off the Chinese situation. It is continually strengthening its military forces and defiantly demonstrating its power before the Chinese. It is ceaselessly maneuvering for a split in the revolutionary People's Party of China—the Kuomintang—which is leading the war of independence. It, our own imperialist government, is skillfully conspiring against the Chinese revolution with the view of making American capitalists the chief beneficiaries of such action as against the imperialists of Britain, Japan, France, etc.

ACCORDING to "popular" capitalist propaganda in this country, American capitalism is supposed to be less interested in maintaining the rule of foreign imperialism in China than is Great Britain. This is not true, of course. American capitalism, being comparatively a newcomer in the field, is unwilling to accept as final the old arrangements whereby Britain and Japan are enjoying the position of dominancy. American imperialism wants elbow room and more power for itself, and is preparing to fight for it by sacrificing the lives of thousands of American workers. American diplomacy in China is dedicated to nothing else but this "noble" end.

ALREADY the investments of American capitalists in China are of considerable proportions. In the city of Shanghai American imperialism is interested chiefly in industrial enterprises, such as, tanneries, chemical factories, automobile and tobacco concerns, etc. American capitalists in Shanghai are large employers of native labor and are therefore the main enemies of the awakening of the Chinese workers and of the growth of trade unionism in China. American diplomacy in China is quite consciously devoted towards breaking the influence of the Chinese trade unions and the toiling masses generally upon the Nationalist revolution, the aim being to bring about a central capitalist government in China which would agree to sell the country for joint exploitation by American and Chinese capitalists. It is for this reason that the capitalist press in this country treats us so generously to the so-called Communist "menace" in China.

THE sympathies of the working class throughout the world have become so actively in favor of the Chinese revolution that even the Second International, the sworn flunkie of world capitalism, felt compelled to issue a manifesto calling for the support of the Chinese revolution. The pressure of the masses seems to have become too strong for the champions of so-called class peace and class collaboration.

But in issuing this manifesto the Second International makes sure that it does not fall out of touch with the imperialist policies of its masters. Hence, it already attempts to limit the scope, contents and nature of the Chinese revolution by confining it to the establishment of a "decent" honest-to-goodness bourgeois democratic government in China. Says the manifesto:

Give your support as much as is possible, to the Nationalist and Democratic liberation movement of the Chinese people which constitutes the basic condition for the liberation of the proletariat.

In other words, according to the decree of the Second International, the Chinese revolution must not go beyond the establishment of a nationalistic democratic bourgeois government. But suppose the exploited masses of China are of a mind and have the power to make a few revolutionary economic

and social changes in the life of China? What then? Well, then the Second International will consider it its duty to oppose the toiling masses of China and to support their exploiters, the same as the Second International is doing in the case of the Russian revolution. If the Chinese working class, in alliance with the peasantry, attempt to expand the bounds of the revolution by giving it basic social content the Second International will play the role of reaction and counter-revolution. This is the meaning of the sentence quoted above.

A TELEGRAM from Geneva, Switzerland, the other day reads like this:

Tension in the Balkans today caused a stir in league of nation circles as the league's preparatory commission assembled to discuss preliminary plans for an international disarmament conference.

This stir, we understand, was caused by Mussolini's protest to the European capitalist governments against alleged warlike preparations of Jugoslavia on the Albania border.

The truth of the matter is that by this protest Mussolini is attempting to cover up a nasty little conspiracy of his own against Jugoslavia and

against the peace of the Balkans generally, in which conspiracy he is being ably assisted by Chamberlain acting for British imperialism. It is quite generally known that Mussolini is preparing to seize control of Albania thus thrusting a knife into the heart of Jugoslavia. It is also quite generally understood that the recent action of Mussolini recognizing Bessarabia as part of Roumania constituted a hostile move against Jugoslavia as well as against the Soviet Union, all this being a part of the British-Italian imperialist game.

Now, when Jugoslavia begins to manifest some uneasiness over these hostile and aggressive moves of Italian imperialism, Mussolini raises the cry of danger coming from Jugoslavia. The Italian fascist press professes to feel anxiety over the situation on the Jugoslav-Albanian frontier charging the Jugoslav government with stirring up revolt in Albania. All of which is a new variety of the old burglar trick raising the cry of "Hold the thief" in order to escape punishment himself.

WHAT is Lewis doing with the coal miners' union? This question must immediately be raised by every labor union in the United States. For the (Continued on Page Two)



"On To China!" Is Money's Command.

The "Red" Hater

By ALEX JACKINSON

SINCE the war ended, November the eleventh has been a memorable day for Sam. He made it an irrevocable habit to don his soldier's uniform each year on that date in order to commemorate with a shadow of his former self a lost cause.

Today was that anniversary and he prearranged to sleep somewhat later than usual. Immediately upon arising he made an effort to collect his sleep thoughts; after doing so, he walked to a corner of the room where a battered trunk stood. There was something about it that brought back old memories. He opened the lid, and withdrew from the bottom his uniform which he keeps carefully preserved from year to year. Without further ado he stepped back to his bed and began dressing. It was still dark in his scarcely furnished room and he interrupted his routine by drawing up the shade, allowing a thin streak of light to penetrate. Thoughts flickered through his head; they were brief reminiscences of other days; troublesome thoughts at that, which however, did not disturb his mental balance. A vague semblance of smile, or it may have been a sneer contorting the corners of his mouth.

A half hour later he finished dressing. He then looked at himself, as best he could without the aid of a mirror. First his eyes glanced at his shoes, then shifted to his body. The look in his eyes betrayed that he was displeased. His uniform, creased from lying untouched did not fit as well as it once did. The jacket hung loosely on his shrunken frame, as though it suddenly grew several sizes too large. And his stained trousers bore evidence of long usage. On his left breast pocket hung two medals, one of which he won for bravery, and the other he picked up in a pawnbroker's for fifty cents. Then exchanging a soiled handkerchief for a clean one he drew down the shade and walked out of the room.

He paused on the steps of his house, before he decided to walk down Houston Street. At the corner he bought a copy of his favorite tabloid and stepped into a coffee pot. He ate a scant breakfast, reading the paper, while his fingers kept dipping a cruller into a cup of coffee. Regaining the street, he buttoned his jacket and shivered. It was a cool autumn day and he felt chilled without the protection of a coat.

Out on the street cries of hallelujah once again welcomed Armistice Day. Laughs and smiles, intermingled with enigmatic howls of delight sounded everywhere. It is on this day that people pin patriotic emblems in their coat lapels, and large and small flags wave silent communications. Also on this day fresh wreaths of flowers are placed on weed covered graves. All these things have a meaning, more than that, a purpose.

There is something about this day which brings to life long-buried corpses that smell of a dead lust. These corpses infuse the air with an artificial spirit of patriotism, which people seem to enjoy inhaling. It intoxicates them like a sweet drug, which feels good before it bites into their system and kills.

Sam turned up Second Avenue. He was thinking, not of the puerilities of life, but of events that make history. Of wars and of great deeds ran his thoughts. Today is his holiday. The only day in the year he does not open his newsstand. To do so would have been tantamount to a gross sacrifice. This day he reserved for a solemn rite. Later in the day he planned to attend the reunion dinner given each year for disabled war veterans.

That was hours later, meantime to while away the time he joined the carnival processions on the avenues. He bought a small flag which he stuck into one of his buttonholes. Past gaudily decorated windows behind which lay an assortment of merchandise. And past grinning civilizes, whose faces seemed saturated with tranquility, he walked. Up the avenue, and down, not only on this street but everywhere pedestrians turned out.

There was something of paganism about their motions which Sam disliked. The smiling faces that swarmed about, to him desecrated the solemnity of Armistice Day. This day was too sacred to Sam for mere trivialities. He unwillingly recalled that on a similar date some years ago something within him ceased to exist. It was his manhood. That which he now keeps in constant remembrance. He shrunk way from curious glances, obviously nervous, and ill at ease. His eyes gazed at a flag displayed behind a window pane. The stars and stripes unfolded a half forgotten message which he did not stop to read.

It was a different Sam who marched gaily off to war ten years ago. And he was conscious of the change. The right side of his face was frightfully disfigured. He spent a year in the hospital waiting for the skin, grafted in place of the flesh torn off by an exploding shell, to heal. It did, but the scars remained, turning after awhile to a purple hue. When he saw himself in the mirror for the first time he grew violent, and shattered the looking glass with his fist. Since then he had a dread for mirrors, never keeping one in the house.

He left the base hospital emaciated, and broken in health. For a long time he brooded, before becoming reconciled with life, but on a different basis. Sam was no longer the same person. His real self died on the battlefield. What now walked in his stead, was in reality nothing more than a mere

mechanism of a man. This person, who doctors predicted would someday become insane, suffered from a mania which let itself loose in a deep rooted hate for "reds," as he termed all the opposers to this system. This hate was the one tie that bound him to life. It became an obsession with him that gnawed steadily at his vitals. He saw in that hate his own disillusion, and the more bitter he felt against society the stronger became his aversion for radicals who Sam felt profaned his heroic sacrifice.

Sam still believed in democracy. That for which he enlisted lived in his thoughts after everything else died. His distorted face was a constant reminder of what he gave for it. Yet he felt a strange heroism in that. He talked himself into believing that he did something for humanity. It was the mockery with which people spoke of it now that embittered him. That too he blamed on the "reds."



EDITOR'S NOTES.

(Continued from Page One)

situation has become extremely difficult, almost critical, as far as the miners are concerned, as a result of Lewis' policy to negotiate district agreements.

The mine workers' union is in danger. The situation has been made incomparably more dangerous by the policy of district negotiations and by the obstinate refusal of the Lewis machine to mobilize the miners, organized and unorganized, for a strike to enforce the demands of the workers upon the mine owners. What is going to become of the miners and their union? The call of "Save the Miners' Union" issued by the progressives and left wingers in the United Mine Workers of America is rallying the rank and file of the organization around a program of action which represents the only solution to the present crisis in which the union finds itself. But the policies of the Lewis machine are of such a menacing nature that immediate organized action by the progressives and left wing in the union becomes imperative.

* * *

WHAT are the American trade unions doing to help the miners to save their union? This question, too, must be raised in every labor union in the country. Is it still necessary to prove that the fate of the American trade union movement is inseparably bound up with the fate of the miners' union? Is it really still necessary to argue the point that the miners' union constitutes the most important, basic and vital link in the chain of organizations that make up the American trade union movement? The fact is obvious that a further weakening of the miners' union which is today in a critical situation due mainly to the policies of the Lewis machine would do terrific damage to the working class of this country as a whole and would seriously weaken the entire labor movement. The program advocated and fought for by the progressives and left wing in the United Mine Workers of America is supported by a majority in the union. While Lewis was successful in stealing the elections from the progressive left wing block and in railroading his reactionary policies through the packed convention which he dominated, he cannot obliterate the fact that the majority of the rank and file of the union are with the progressives and left wing. It is the program of this bloc, which if put into effect will save the union. Hence, it is the duty of every honest trade unionist and every progressive trade union organization to assist the miners by all means possible in their present struggles.

SPARTACUS

By LEON ZINC

It does not matter much
That Spartacus is slain,
For Spartacus is such
That he must rise again.

Bastards he called them. That was his favorite adjective which he used without discrimination.

With the passing years he grew lonelier and suffered more from melancholia. He would often sink to an abyss of despair from where he saw no escape but suicide. To ward off depressive attacks he built a world of fantasy in which he secluded himself more and more. It was only in his dream world that he was free from torment and weakness. There he let his imagination play tag with reality.

One by one his friends terminated their relations with him. Somehow he was glad when they stopped calling. He was tired of their condolences. Sam was even glad when his wife left him. He had one refuge where he was welcome; Kate's, an Allen Street brothel. There he went often in search of something tangible, but embraced only substitutes of companionship which neither pleased nor alleviated his unrest.

Sam continued to make his way uptown. Through many strange streets he walked. And bodies of men and women continued to press about him. He grew bewildered and self-conscious. There were too many people looking at him. He returned their stares but more often lowered his eyelids and swore inwardly. Fleeting ideas pressed against his head. Faces and buttocks came suddenly together and circled his thoughts in a delirious rhythm. Sidewalks became like raging seas that rocked people about. His head swirled, his delusions were interrupted by incoherent soliloquies. He collided with someone. "Beg pardon," he whispered faintly, and stepped aside. There was no escape. He sank into thought as he zigzagged through the shuffling columns of people. He muttered profanities, sometimes to himself and at other times aiming them at some passerby who attracted his attention. He felt lost and angry. Laughter continued to sound in his ears. His face turned crimson, and the side that was seared a dark purple. People looked at him, at his bewildered expression, at his shabby dress, and smiled. He was an apparition, reminding them of an unreality that once lived.

He turned down a side street, only to find there a repetition of what he wanted to get away from elsewhere. His fingers slipped to his hip pocket, there he felt a heavy weight press down. It was his service revolver. A vital part of his equipment. The touch of it reassured him. He wanted to take it out and spray bullets into the laughing crowds. That would have pleased him. He smiled, for it was merely the unwinding of his distorted brain. He stepped into a cigar store, emerging several minutes later with a cigarette between his lips.

Near one of the city squares, reserved for such occasions, a huge open air meeting was being held. Here a large crowd of workers gathered to protest against American imperialism. A solid mass of bodies circled steadily about in a continuous chain. Above the heads projected white banners inscribed in red ink "Hands Off China," and similar inscriptions.

Into this gathering came Sam, attracted by the huge crowd. He knew it was a protest meeting of some kind. What it was he did not know until he drew closer. He read whatever placards were within his range. A woman handed him a leaflet. He saw the headline; "Fight against Wall Street Rule." Sam did not read the contents. His glance shifted to the bottom which bore the signature of the Communist Party. He let the leaflet slip from his fingers. "Reds" he whispered to himself. That was sufficient to bring back slumbering memories of a deep rooted hate.

The contact with people had a strange effect upon him. His attention was still riveted upon the speaker who several times repeated, "Lives must not be sacrificed again." These words beat steady tattooes in Sam's head. He felt himself being pressed together by other bodies. The contact crowded old hates and new desires. Diabolic fancies unfolded in his head. He bit his lower lip and elbowed his way to a less crowded spot. Here he paused. He again heard a loud outburst of applause. The continuous clapping and denunciation of the existing order began to irritate and in turn get on his nerves. He was in complete confusion. A cold chill slowly enveloped him. His thoughts assumed grotesque shapes. These mental pictures alternated with reconstructed war scenes. He once more pictured himself face to face with the enemy. A new enemy this time. A deadlier one than he faced years ago. Forms of dead soldiers presented themselves with vivid likeness. Muffled sounds of exploding shells echoed in his ears.

Something in his head snapped. He no longer had control of his faculties. Out of his wild dream formed curious pictures, one image followed another in a conglomeration of ideas. A cold smile settled across his face. He saw himself waving his revolver in the air. And the crowds dissimilated into swarms in little groups, running before his bullets. Pent up emotions kept running in all directions. He saw women crowding, pushing each other and falling dead in the streets. His face was wet with perspiration. The gutters became a pool of blood. Sam laughed out loud. It was a wild inharmonious laugh. The cigarette fell from his lips. "Bastards," escaped his mumbling lips. Those nearest to him gave him a curious look and redirected their attention to the speaker.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Proclamations of the Bolsheviks During the Last Days of Czarist Rule)

"Down with the War! Up with the Civil War!"
Verbatim text of a printed proclamation distributed in Siberia at the beginning of February, 1917.

Comrades!

THE most infamous of all wars known to history has, for the last two and a half years, been devastating a large part of the earth. This war is destroying the most valuable inheritance of mankind; it is threatening to bury under its ruins everything of which Europe boasted at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Why are those people suddenly beginning to speak of peace, who had dreamed of trampling the whole of Europe under the iron heel of their armies? Germany and her allies are not speaking of peace because a conscience has awakened in the mind of the German Ministers, nor even because their forces are exhausted.

No! Nothing has changed in the mind of the Ministers who have condemned the flower of their nation to death only that they may conquer new territory, only that they may rake in new profits for the capitalists of their country.

Not a love of peace and not weakness have forced the governments of Germany and Austro-Hungary to make offers of peace. It is the threat of revolution, which is growing beyond their control, that has decided them to take this step.

Our comrades, the proletariat of Germany and Austro-Hungary, have long ago taken up the fight against the devastations of war. They were the first to inscribe on their banner the slogan dear to us: "Down with the war!"

For two years they have fought bravely and tenaciously under this banner. The German government has thrown them into prison and has fired on the crowds in the street. The blood shed for the cause of freedom, for the cause of mankind, will not be absorbed in vain, not without fertilizing the barren soil, as is the blood of those who die on the battlefield. In Germany, the army of the proletariat, which has risen to fight for the restoration of peace, is growing from day to day, despite all violence.

The voice demanding that the war be stopped, is heard more and more distinctly, sounds more and more threatening. The waves of the people's wrath are dashing, with greater and greater violence against the walls of the palaces. This angry sea is causing thrones to totter.

The governments of the countries fighting against us are beginning to speak of peace. It is not difficult to see on what they are reckoning. They are making proposals of peace to their opponents. If their enemies reject the peace negotiations, they will say to their nations: "We have done everything in our power to put an end to the shedding of blood. You see for yourselves that the possibility of putting an end to the war is out of our hands. We are being attacked, we must defend ourselves."

The success of this manoeuvre would be a death-blow to the movement of the German workers against the war. The flames of war are flaring up with fresh vigor. New streams of blood, new piles of corpses, more victims called to the colors! How will it all end? When will this madness cease?

The whole manoeuvre of the German government is based on the presumption that the German proletariat is alone in its struggle for peace. The German government has staked everything on the hope that the workers of Russia, England and France will not support the workers of Germany in their demand: "Down with the war!"

It is the popular movement alone which has compelled the governments of the countries fighting against us to make offers of peace. Only the people can compel the governments of Russia, England and France to accept these offers of peace. Will the call of our brothers, the German workers, find an echo among the Russian workers? Will the Russian workers support them in their great and difficult struggle for peace?

The moment has come when the fate of Europe is to be decided. The question is to be decided as to whether the offer of peace made by the governments of the countries which are fighting against us, is to be a step towards peace or towards a further intensification of the fury of war. This question is on the point of being decided, and no one can keep aloof from this decision in whose breast a heart still beats, whose brain has not ceased to form clear thoughts, whose conscience is not dead.

Comrades! Which of you has not in his mind, cursed this present, futile, inhuman war? Any cry emitted between four walls is useless, when what is needed is action.

Every day of the war costs 25,000 human lives. Every hour the war continues demands the lives of thousands of human beings and destroys the happiness of thousands of families. Every hour by which we hasten an armistice, will save hundreds of comrades and brothers from perishing.

It is a crime to keep silent at such a time. He who holds his tongue today, shares the responsibility for the continuation of the war . . . What are we to do? What must we get accomplished?

We will tear the mask from the faces of the hypocrites who speak of peace whilst at the same time they feed the flames of the world war.

What we desire is that the solution of the question of peace or war be taken out of the hands of the secret cabinets of diplomacy, where all questions are solved by intrigue, corruption and treachery, and entrusted to the peoples.

Peace negotiations must be commenced at once.

All proposals made by the governments of the countries fighting against us must be made public and discussed by the whole nation.

When the proposals of both parties have been made known, we and our comrades in Germany and Austro-Hungary will be faced by the same tasks.

We shall resist the lust for conquest of our ruling classes. Our comrades on the other side of the front will continue their courageous fight against the plans of conquest of the capitalists of their countries.

Together we shall fight for peace on the basis of the recognition of the rights of the peoples. We cannot, however, entrust the peace negotiations either to our government or to our National Duma.

We declare that the voice of Russia, is not the voice of the people. In the hour when the fate of the people is being decided, it must not be left to a handful of sycophantic courtiers of Nicholas II and Grigori Rasputin.

In no case can the Duma, which was elected by the landed proprietors on the basis of the law of June 3rd, speak in the name of the people when that hour comes; the Duma which consented to the condemnation of the labor deputies and which drove from its meetings the deputies of the social democratic fraction, the only fraction whose hands are not stained with the blood of those murdered in the war, the only fraction in which the people has faith.

The government and the National Duma are equally responsible for the present war. The government and the Duma have led the country to the edge of an abyss, and the people cannot entrust its fate to them. The decision as to the question, war or peace, must be placed in the hands of the people itself. Forces will arise from the midst of the people.

pie, which will heal the wounds it has suffered through the war. Once more our cry echoes throughout the country demanding a constituent assembly.

Our country is at the parting of the ways. The whole of Europe is at the parting of the ways.

Only the united forces of the proletariat of all countries can quench the fire of the world war.

Our comrades in Germany have raised the banner of the fight against war. Across the trenches they are reaching out their hands to us; they are prepared to cast away their blood-stained weapons.

It is now our turn. What shall we say? What answer shall we give to their appeal?

We greet them heartily! We will say to them: "Your banner is our banner, your cry is our cry." Down with the war!

Peace negotiations must be started at once.

All civil liberties for the free discussion of the terms of peace by the people must be established without delay.

A Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of general, equal and secret franchise should be summoned at once to conduct the peace negotiations, to conclude peace and to regulate the life of the country.

These are our demands. In the struggle to have these demands fulfilled, the proletariat of Germany, Austria-Hungary, England and France are our allies. Let our old cry: Proletarians of all countries, unite! Echo throughout the whole world which is looking to the working class to save it and to set it free!

Down with the war for the subjugation of other nations!

Hurrah for civil war and the liberation of the whole of mankind!

Down with arbitrary rule! Long live the Constituent Assembly!

Down with all the enemies of freedom!

Long live the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party!

January, 1917.

The Committee of the Labor Union.

Continued Next Week.



Young China in a New Interpretation of the "Open Door" Policy.

A Newly Discovered Lenin Manuscript

By W. ILJIN

Preface to Bukharin's Brochure: "World Economics and Imperialism."

Note of the Lenin Institute:

Comrade Bukharin writes in his preface to the brochure: "World Economics and Imperialism" (at the end of 1915):

"About two years ago, the manuscript (of the brochure) was sent to Russia from abroad and, after having first of all fallen into the clutches of the military censorship, it found its way by mistake to another publisher.

"After the February and March revolution (1917) 'it turned up.' In the July days it was to have been printed, but the police spies and Junkers, who destroyed our Party printing works, took my manuscript also into their care. Some time later I succeeded in recovering the manuscript, though in a crumpled and mutilated condition, but with the loss of the comprehensive and extremely valuable preface of Comrade Lenin, to whom I here express my deep-felt thanks."

Lenin, who apparently attached much importance to his preface to the above-mentioned brochure which was written in December, 1915, had made a manuscript copy for himself, which was preserved among his papers and is published herewith for the first time by the Institute.

The whole written manuscript consists of six pages in a small handwriting. On the fourth page of the manuscript are calculations in figures, written in pencil, apparently the number of letters in the manuscript.

At the head of the manuscript are pencil-notes by Lenin: "Kopia" and "NB." Lenin Institute.

The significance and relevance of the theme to which N. I. Bukharin's article is devoted, needs no special elucidation. The question of imperialism is not only one of the most essential, but we might say the most essential questions in that field of national economy which concerns itself with the changes in the forms of capitalism in recent times. Anyone who is interested in national economy or in any other field of modern social life, must absolutely become acquainted with the facts which have been so richly compiled by the author on the basis of the newest material. It goes, without saying that it is impossible to speak of a concrete historical estimation of the present war, unless this estimation is based on a complete understanding of the nature of imperialism both from the economic and from the political point of view. From no other standpoint can an understanding of the economic and diplomatic relations of the last decade be acquired—if this understanding is wanting, it is impossible to form a right judgment as to the war. In this question, Marxism expresses with particular clearness the demands of modern science as such, and if, by a concrete historical judgment of the war, be understood the selection of individual, insignificant facts from diplomatic "documents," political events of the day, etc., facts which suit or are pleasant to the ruling classes of a country, Marxism has nothing but a smile for the "scientific" significance of such machinations. Thus for instance, G. Plechanov had to say good-bye to Marxism, in order to replace the investigation of the fundamental qualities and tendencies of imperialism as a system of the economic relations of the most recent, most highly developed, ripe and over-ripe capitalism by extracting a few trifles such as are pleasing to Purishkevitch and Miljukov. In doing so, the scientific conception of imperialism is brought down to the level of a term of invective against the immediate competitors, rivals and opponents of the above mentioned imperialists, although both of them stand on the same class plane as their rivals and opponents. In our day of forgotten words, lost principles, uprooted views of life, resolutions and sacred promises thrust on one side, this is not to be wondered at.

The scientific significance of N. I. Bukharin's work is especially that it investigates the most important facts of world economics, which are related to imperialism as a whole, as a definite stage of development of capitalism at its zenith. There was a time when capitalism was comparatively "peaceful," when it had finally defeated feudalism in the advanced states of Europe and could develop comparatively in a most calm and peaceful way, could "peacefully" expand over immense free territories, over countries which had not yet been finally drawn into the capitalist whirlpool. Even in those times, in the period which embraces the years from 1871 to 1914, conditions were created by "peaceful" capitalism which, both in a military and in a general class sense, were infinitely remote from real "peace." For nine-tenths of the population of the advanced countries, for hundreds of millions of people in the colonies and backward countries, this was not a time of "peace," but a time of oppression, of distress and of terror—perhaps all the more frightful because it seemed to be a "terror without end." This time is passed beyond recall; its place has been taken by a time of sudden, eruptive, catastrophic development, full of conflict, in which what is typical for the masses is no longer "terror without terrible end."

It is particularly significant that this change has been brought about by nothing else than the immediate development, expansion, continuance, of the deepest tendencies of capitalism and of the production of goods altogether. The growth of exchange, the development of large industry, these are the fundamental tendencies which we can observe in the course of centuries, without any exception throughout the world. At a definite stage of the development of exchange, at a definite stage of the development of large industry, that is at the stage which was reached at about the threshold of the 20th century, exchange created such an internationalization of economic relations, such an internationalization of capital, large industry grew so strong that monopoly began to take the place of free competition. No longer are those concerns typical which "freely" compete with one another within the country and within the scope of relations with other countries; the modern type is that of monopolist associations of industrialists—trusts. Today, the typical "ruler" of the world is financial capital, which is particularly movable and elastic, which is strongly interwoven both within the country and internationally, is extremely impersonal, detached from direct production, which can be particularly easily concentrated and is already so well concentrated that the history of the world is literally in the hands of a few hundreds of millionaires and millionaires.

Speaking theoretically, in the abstract, we may come to the conclusion, to which Kautsky (who, although in a somewhat different way has also abandoned Marxism) came, i.e., that the day will soon come when the magnates of capital will combine in a trust on universal lines, when the competition and the struggle of the elements of financial capital which were separated according to states, will be replaced by financial capital organized internationally. This conclusion is however as abstract, simple and wrong as the similar conclusion drawn by our "Struvists" and "economists" of the nineties

of last century who drew either apologetic conclusions (kow-towing to capitalism, being reconciled with it, singing its praise, instead of opposing it) or apolitical conclusions (the rejection of politics or negation of their significance, the probability of general political upheavals, etc., a mistake of the specialized "economists") or even professed their faith in the general strike (the "general strike" as the apotheosis of the general strike movement, carried through consistently even so far as to forget or ignore other forms of the movement, i.e., a clean "leap" from capitalism to its defeat by the weapon of the strike alone)—conclusions drawn from the progress of capitalism, from its inevitability, from its final victory in Russia. There are signs that even today the indisputable fact of the progressive character of capitalism as compared with the semi-petty bourgeois "paradise" of free competition, the fact of the inevitability of imperialism and of its final victory over "peaceful" capitalism in the advanced countries of the world, may also lead to similar numerous and manifold political and apolitical mistakes and aberrations.

In Kautsky's case especially, his open breach with Marxism has not taken the form of a negation or disregard for politics, of "skipping" the political conflicts, concussions and transformations which are particularly numerous and manifold in the time of imperialism, has not taken the form of an apology for imperialism but has expressed itself in dreams of a "peaceful" capitalism. "Peaceful" capitalism has been replaced by a capitalism which is not peaceful, which is bellicose, which advances by leaps and bounds;—Kautsky must admit this, as he has already admitted it in a special article published in 1909* in which, for the last time, he drew definite conclusions as a Marxist. Since, however, it is not possible to dream simply, openly and without disguise, of imperialism being converted into "peaceful" capitalism, would it not perhaps be possible to clothe these dreams, which are essentially petty bourgeois, in the form of innocent mediations on a



This Is "Moving Time" For Imperialism.



Prison Poems

By H. LEIVICK.

(Translated from the Yiddish by O. B. Magil.)



Representatives of colonial peoples "congratulate" Briand and Chamberlain on receiving Nobel peace prize.

"peaceful" "ultra-imperialism"? If we give the name of ultra-imperialism to the international coalition of national imperialisms (or, more correctly, of imperialism divided according to states) which "might" save the petty bourgeois from the conflicts which are particularly unpleasant and exciting to him and which disturb his peace, such as war and political upheavals—could we not avoid the epoch of imperialism, which has already set in, which is already with us, which is unstable and full of conflicts, by innocent dreams of an "ultra-imperialism" which is comparatively peaceful, comparatively free from catastrophes and conflicts? Would it not in the same way be possible to avoid the "urgent" tasks which have been set and are being set by the imperialist epoch, by deluding ourselves with the idea that this epoch may possibly not last long and that it is conceivable that it may be followed by a comparatively "peaceful," "ultra-imperialist" era, which demands no "rigorous" tactics? Kautsky actually says: "Anyhow, a new phase of capitalism of this kind (ultra-imperialist) is thinkable. We lack sufficient preliminary evidence to decide whether it can be realized," ("Neue Zeit" **).

There is not the least trace of Marxism in this endeavor to avoid the imperialist era on which we have entered and to lose ourselves in dreams of an unknown something, perhaps of an "ultra-imperialism" which may be realized. In this construction, Marxism is recognized only for that new "phase of capitalism," with regard to which its inventor himself could not guarantee that its realization was possible. In the phase of development, which has already set in, in which we are living today, a petty bourgeois and thoroughly reactionary endeavor to smooth out contradictions, is being dished up instead of Marxism. Kautsky gave his promise to be a Marxist in the future full of catastrophes and conflicts, which he could not fail to foresee and the coming of which he admitted unreservedly when, in 1909, he wrote about the future. Today, when it cannot be denied that this time has come, Kautsky again merely gives his promise to be a Marxist in the future, in an ultra-imperialist era which will perhaps never be realized. Briefly, he makes many promises to be a Marxist, but at some other time, not today, not under present circumstances, not in the present epoch! Marxism on credit, Marxism as a promise, Marxism—tomorrow, but today a petty bourgeois, opportunist theory—and not theory alone—of smoothing down contradictions. This is a kind of "export internationalism," which is so widespread "nowadays" which the enthusiastic—and how enthusiastic—internationalists and Marxists sympathize with any expression of internationalism—in the camp of their opponents, wherever you like as long as it is not in their own house, not amongst their own allies; they sympathize with democracy . . . as long as it remains nothing but a promise of the "Allies"; they sympathize with the "self-determination of the peoples" . . . with the exception of that which depends on the nation to which the sympathizers in question belong. . . . In brief, one of the thousand and one species of hypocrisy.

Can anyone dispute that after imperialism a new capitalist phase of development can be "imagined" in the abstract? No, we can at least imagine such a phase in the abstract. In practice however it means becoming an opportunist who shuts his eyes to the urgent tasks of the present in order to indulge in vague dreams about "less urgent" tasks in the future. In theory this means that they do not rely on the development as it actually exists, but detach themselves from it for the sake of these dreams. There can be no doubt that development is tending towards the formation of an all-embracing world trust which will include all undertakings and all states without exception. This development, however, is proceeding at such a rate, in such circumstances, with such contradictions, conflicts and upheavals—not only economic but also of political national etc.—that, even before we arrive at an "ultra-imperialist" world alliance of national financial capital, imperialism will inevitably collapse and capitalism will turn into its opposite.

December, 1915.

*) The "special" work of Kautsky is his brochure "The Way to Power."

Note.—H. Leivick, one of the foremost living Yiddish poets and dramatists, was active in the pre-war revolutionary movement in Russia and spent several years in Czarist dungeons. The present poems, which are from a volume published in 1919, recount some of the terrible experiences of those early days.

Leivick is also the author of "The Golem," produced by the Moscow Habima players, of "Rags," which is part of the repertoire of the Yiddish Art Theatre, and of "Shop," now running at the Irving Place Theatre. He is a regular contributor to the "Freiheit" and "The Hammer," the Yiddish Communist monthly.—A. B. M.

I

The windows are barred,
And frozen the walls;
Feebly the light
Of the doorlamp falls.

Under a cover
Of gray I lie;
A point on the wall
Has fastened my eye.

I am far from myself,
Forget all I know;
Who knows? Perhaps I
Was freed long ago.

And maybe I died,
And dutifully
The doorlamp was lit
In my memory.

II

Dry are the tears
And laughter is bleak;
The good and the bad
Are equally weak.

Our bodies are beaten
With iron bands,
And he who is fearful
Licks the guard's hands.

We all are shadows
In the house of dead pains.
Does the silence scare you?
Then rattle your chains!

III

Our hole is small,
But we all must sleep in some wise—
One puts his feet
Upon his neighbor's eyes.

And one leans his head
On the shackles of a brother;
Our hole is small—
So we all embrace each other.

IV

Somebody tells me: Be still,
Silent your tread and your touch.
And if you get tired of silence,
Cry, but don't cry too much.

Don't think you know why you weep,
You weep for no reason at all;
And all that you need to laugh
Is to look at the spots on the wall.

Measure the length of your cell,
Count the boards of the floor;
Don't lie around there kissing
The dirt beneath the door.

Stand up against the wall
And watch those that go past;

THE "BENDS": Divers and "sand hogs"—men who work at considerable depths under great pressure, are subject to a peculiar disease known as "caisson disease." The workers usually refer to it as "the bends" for the simple reason that it bends a man up or "ties him into knots." It is terribly painful and usually results in partial or complete paralysis and deformities and often, death. The cause of the disease seems to be that under great pressure the blood dissolves a considerable quantity of air. If the pressure is now gradually released, the air is slowly given up by the blood and carried out of the system. But if the pressure is released suddenly, air is given up suddenly, in the form of bubbles, which remain in the blood stream.

For this reason great care must be taken on entering or coming out of the pressure. The workers are usually kept in an airtight chamber for about twenty minutes while the pressure is being gradually increased, or on quitting work, while the pressure is being gradually reduced to normal. It has recently been discovered that if the nitrogen, which forms 80 per cent of the volume of air, be replaced by another gas—helium, in other words if the decompression chamber is filled with an "artificial air" made up of 20 per cent oxygen and 80 per cent helium, the pressure can be released many times as rapidly without causing bubbles in the blood and consequent injury. It remains to be seen whether the sand-hog or the boss is going to get the benefit of the extra time saved by helium decompression.

SNAKE-BITE SERUM: Snake poison seems to be similar in some respects to the poisons (or toxins) produced in the body by certain diseases. In the case of diphtheria, typhoid, etc., it was discovered many years ago how to produce an anti-toxin, i. e., a substance that will counteract the toxin and cure the patient. A small quantity of the toxin or of the bacteria that produce it is injected into the body of horse; the horse's body reacts by producing the antitoxin which distributes itself through the blood. A small portion of this blood containing the anti-toxin or "serum" is now withdrawn and injected into the human patient.

There is nothing new in all this. But in Brazil, where the snakes feel that the country belongs to them, scientists have been experimenting for years on snake poisons and have found that serums against snake poisoning can be prepared in the same way as serums against diphtheria, etc. All that you have to do is catch the snake and make it squeeze out some poison. Although this sounds about as practicable as putting salt on a bird's tail, the fact is that it can be done, and a contrivance involving a forked stick, a noose, and various other little things is described for catching the snake. Once caught, the snake is grasped close behind the head (so that it can't turn and bite, the poison glands are pressed, and a few drops of poison drip out through the fangs. The Bronx Zoo recently arranged to have on hand a considerable quantity of snake-bite serum.

—N. SPARKS.

"SOLIDARITY"

By LEON ZINC

A wave is such that needs another wave
To make a dash against a stubborn foe
It takes an oceanful of waves to shock
A shore, to overrun a cave.
A single wave is tragic to behold.
It rolls with daring splendor on to death.
It flings a life away for one soul breath
Of struggle wild and beautifully bold.

You're not the first in the cell,
Be sure you won't be the last.

V

I steal from my cell to you for a day,
For one single day.
Should somebody ask: "Who's in your
house?"
"One passing this way."

Shut all the windows, hang them with black
For mourning and crying.
Should somebody ask: "Who's in your
house?"
"One who is dying."

Dumb will I sit, only gazing and kissing
Your dress with bowed head.
Should somebody knock—cover me quickly,
Say: "He is dead."

The COMRADE

*Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'*



Young SECTION

*Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children*

RUTHENBERG YOUNG COMRADE DRIVE

Comrades, we have pointed out to you last week that the best way in which we could honor Comrade Ruthenberg and carry out his slogan "Let's Fight On!" was by joining the Young Pioneers and by subscribing to The Young Comrade. This week we are going to tell you about the big special Ruthenberg Young Comrade Drive that has been started by the Young Pioneers of America. In this drive the readers of the Children's Pages must take an active part. The Young Pioneers are going to offer many prizes to those who get the most subscriptions. A very pretty picture button will be given to each child who gets at least one sub. Any one can do that. Any child who gets 50 subs or more will be given a week's stay at the nearest Pioneer Camp free of charge. That sure is some prize. The third prize will be a surprise prize. We won't tell you what it is. The one who gets the most subs will get that and he won't be sorry.

Now, the question is how are we to get subs? We will tell you a few ways.

1.—You must become a subscriber yourself.

2.—Talk to your schoolmates and friends about the Young Comrade. Show it to them and get them to subscribe.

3.—If you belong to a club, dramatic, sport, social or any other club, explain to the other members what the Young Comrade stands for, speak to each member personally and get every one to subscribe.

4.—Visit the houses of your neighbors, relatives, friends, and speak both to the parents and to the children about the Young Comrade.

5.—Get your parents to help you. Make them take you to union meetings, affairs and clubs. Try to get those organizations as a whole to contribute, and get each one present to contribute. Get your friends to help you.

These are only a few suggestions, but they will surely give you an idea of how to do this work. So, Comrade Children's Page Readers, get on the job, fill out the Ruthenberg Subscription Blank, and FIGHT ON by getting Young Comrade subs.

OUR LETTER BOX

DESCRIBING A SCAB.

Dear Comrades: I am a girl of 13 and in the eighth grade. We live near a mine which is working since 1917, a scab mine as I call it. The children of the scab workers go to our school. We always tease them and call them scabs and fight all the time. We tell them we fight for our freedom, for our fathers to go to work in the mine like union men and not like your fathers working and taking our fathers' jobs away and our mothers' and children's bread away. They keep quiet then. On account of us fighting with these scabs a deputy was coming to guard these children. As soon as the school board or politicians heard about it they had a case, saying that the deputy must not come near the school. He must take care of Pittsburgh Coal Co. ground not the public road. But before that a little boy was coming home from school for his lunch as the deputy was guarding those scabs. He looked through the little boy's pockets and scared him almost to death. One of those deputies is a Lithuanian. I wish I could get to speak to him. I would tell him something. He is from Scranton. I will continue the other part next week.—HELEN BALSES.

ALL CHILDREN WELCOME.

Dear Comrades: I just wish to inform you that we just organized the branch of the Young Pioneers at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 8409 West Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Our next meeting will be held next Sunday. All children are welcome.—ANNA HECK.

POEM

By WM. MURPHY.

Pioneer, Pioneers, you know very well
And Pioneers can tell
That if you want to put a rope around their neck,
You'll have to work hard by heck.

IN THE PIONEERS

ESTHER WIDREVICH and BELLA MILLER.

When we have our meetings here,
They are cheerful full of cheer
In the Pioneers
How we talk about the news
And then we all give our dues
In the Pioneers.
Then we have the roll call
And we answer "Always ready."
We end the meeting full of song
And poems too all along
In the Pioneers.

A Letter From a Teacher.

By M. R.

I am a school teacher. Children are put under my care. Who are these children? Ninety-five per cent of them belong to workers, good, hard factory workers, who send their children to school hoping that they will not have to slave in the future. What happens. These children of the workers are taught certain subjects—reading, writing and arithmetic. Is that all? Of course not. Their most important subject is Americanism. What is Americanism and why is it given first importance in the public schools? Why are children daily taught the pledge of allegiance to the flag? To continue the present system under which we are living—to poison the child's mind while they are young, so that they will not want any other system. In other words to make him think as the bosses think. What happens to teachers who refuse to do as they are told? What happens to any teacher who criticizes the present form of government? They are thrown out of the schools.

The public schools have become the tool of the capitalist class, and they use the schools to kill any real thinking that the children may have. The teacher thus becomes the tool of the capitalists. To fight this the children of the working class must join the Young Pioneers where they will learn to think.

YOUNG REBELS

Y is for youth who leaders shall be
O is for oil which capitalists own
U is for union with which we agree
N is for nonsense, which into our minds is thrown.
G is for groups which we organize.
R is for Russia that country of ours.
E is for end which with capitalism will be
B is for bunk which teachers tell for hours.
E is for endeavor a workers' world to create.
L is for Lenin whose ideas we follow.
S is for bosses' stuff which we will not swallow.

MY TEACHER.

This is the first time I am writing to you. I am nine years of age and in the fourth grade. My teacher is the same like all teachers are. She teaches us pretty well to salute the flag and many other foolishness, but she never says a word about the working class. She does not like a workers' organization—HELEN CARLIAS.

THE SCAB

ANNA BLASKOW.

A scab! A scab!
He's on the bosses' side
If he don't shut his gab
He'll get it in the eye.

RUTHENBERG SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

LET'S FIGHT ON! against the bosses by subscribing and getting subscriptions to The Young Comrade. Fill out this blank and send it with 50 cents to the Pioneer Editorial Committee, 33 First Street, New York City. This will entitle you to one years (monthly) subscription.

Name Age

Address

City State

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 6 is

R	E	D
O	A	R
S	T	Y

Here are the names of those who answered the puzzle correctly:

Sarah Titofsky, New York City; Joseph Goldfield, Bronx, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City.

More Answers To Puzzle No. 5.

Violet Lappin, Paterson, N. J.; Henry Samek, Clifton, N. J.; Bennie Caruso, Chicago, Ill.; Beatrice Schwartz, N. Y. C.; Jennie Lukashewich, Utica, N. Y.; Mollie Wilinsky, Detroit, Mich.; Gertrude Victor, Chicago, Ill.; Michael Zagmester, Gasport, N. Y.; Elianor Ivanoff, Post Falls, Idaho; Mildred Strapec, Remsen, N. Y.; Milton Relin, Rochester, N. Y.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 7.

This week's puzzle is a dandy. It spells the name of members of a workers' children's organization. It has eight letters. Do you think you can do it?

My first letter is in PEOPLE but not in MEN, My second is twice in INDIAN but not once in TEN, My third is in OVIET but not in ITALY, My fourth is in UNION but not in FASCISTI, My fifth is in STRIKE but not in STAB, My sixth is in WORKER but not in SCAB, My seventh is in REBEL and also in TRUE, My eighth is in SCHOOL and in TEACHERS too. Together I'm something that you all ought to be To help us win our liberty.

How do you like this puzzle? Can you solve it? Send your answers to Pioneer Editorial Committee, c/o Young Comrade Section, 33 First Street, New York City, giving your name, age, address and the number of the puzzle.

HEALTHY SLAVES

Dear Comrades: I thought it might interest you or the Young Comrades who read the children's page, how we are taught to become worthwhile American citizens in school. They say that we must have health. But to be healthy we must live in a house with nice and clean surroundings, we must have good warm clothes and eat wholesome food.

They tell us that we should learn to save while young. But they don't tell us where to get the money to save. For a man who has a big family to support, will be glad to live anywhere as long as he lives under something. Not because he likes to live there, but he can't earn enough to even LIVE. Anyhow they just want us to be strong and healthy, so when we are ready to work, the capitalists will be able to get more out of us.—JOLAN MARSE.

CLASS STRUGGLE IN WEST VA.

By MARGARET JANCSAR.

I used to live in Cliftonville, West Va. One summer day, July 17, 1922, Monday morning, (I remember it as if it was today. I'll never forget it in all my life) I awoke and heard a bullet whistle thru the house. I went out to see what it was and I saw some soldiers, so I told my mother there is a world war. My mother told me not to be afraid of the soldiers. She told me to go to the store and buy a loaf of bread. As I was going between the hills, two soldiers came running towards me pointing their guns at me. I was scared. But they saw I was a girl so they said that I can go and I went and bought the bread. As I was coming back from the store, I saw a man running from a hill. He ran so fast that he fell down and the soldiers caught him and beat him until the blood came from his body. When they were tired they took him to jail. You see! What the soldiers do to workers when they go on strike. Boys, don't join the army.

FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM

The Boss
Gets,
The Sack



From Off
The
Worker's Back

DRAMA

Symposium on Working Class Drama Sunday

This Sunday afternoon at the 52nd Street Theatre, the home of the New Playwrights Theatre, a symposium will be held by a group of writers, dramatists, critics, actors and directors, on "What Is Working Class Drama." The speakers so far announced who will take part are: John Howard Lawson, author of "Loud Speaker," and one of the directors of the New Playwrights group; Mosaiye Ogin, Joseph Wood Krutch, dramatic critic of the Nation; Helen Westley, of the Theatre Guild; Eleanor Wylie, novelist and poet; and Ronney Brent, leading actor of "Loud Speaker." The audience will be permitted to take part in the discussion from the floor. The meeting will start at 3:30 and the admission is free.

Broadway Briefs

The Jitney Players—that itinerant organization of young actors and actresses who roam about New England and Long Island summer resorts with their Ford trucks, announce that Richard Boleslavsky, of the American Laboratory Theatre, has been engaged to direct their plays.

"Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," by Anita Loos and John Emerson, will come to the Bronx Opera House for the week beginning Monday. June Walker continues in the role of the little blonde gold digger, Lorelei Lee, Geoffrey Kerr, Percy Ames, Mrs. Jacques Martin, Adrian Rosley and Georges Romain are other players in the cast.

William A. Brady, Jr. and Dwight Deere Wiman, in association with J. H. Dol Bondio, have a new mystery melodrama by Leigh Huttly "The House of Shadows," which they intend producing some time in April.

Oscar Wilde's comedy, "The Importance of Being Earnest" is shortly to be produced in musical form by P. T. Rossiter. Robert Hood Bowers has written the music and Francis De Witt the lyrics.

For its first Shakespearean production of the season, the Repertory Theatre of Boston is offering "Macbeth." The tragedy is now in its third week.

The cast of Michael Gold's "Fiesta," now being rehearsed by Robert Milton for the New Playwrights' Theatre, and scheduled to open April 6, will include Thomas Chalmers, Hortense Alden, Brandon Peters, Manart Kippen, Albert Perry, Mabel Montgomery and Peggy Allenby.

At the Cinemas

ASTOR—"The Big Parade."

BROADWAY—Charlie Chaplin, Harry Langdon and Will Rogers in special comedies.

CAMEO—Harry K. Uuestace's "Thru Darkest Africa," a film diary of the Congo.

CAPITOL—"The Fire Brigade," with Charles Ray, May McAvoy and Herbert Holmes.

COHAN—"The Rough Riders."

COLONY—"White Flannels," with Louise Dresser, Jason Robards and Virginia Browne Fahey.

CRITERION—"Beau Geste."

EMBASSY—William Haines in "Slide Kelly, Slide."

HIPPODROME—Marie Prevost in Frederic Chaplin's "The Night Bride," with Harrison Ford.

PARAMOUNT—"Fashion for Men," starring Esther Ralston.

RIALTO—"Metropolis," Germany's newest film sensation.

RIVOLI—"Old Ironsides" with Wallace Beery, George Bancroft, Charles Farrell and Esther Ralston.

ROXY—"Wolf's Clothing" by Arthur Somers Roche, with Monte Blue and Priscilla Bonner.

SAM H. HARRIS—"What Price Glory?" by Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe and Dolores del Rio.

SELWYN—"When a Man Loves," with John Barrymore and Dolores Costello, with Vitaphone program.

STRAND—Harry Langdon in "Long Pants" with Priscilla Bonner.

WARNER—"Don Juan," with John Barrymore, Mary Astor and Estelle Taylor. Vitaphone program.

JUNE WALKER



Continues in her role of the little gold digger in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," opening at the Bronx Opera House, Monday.

A new play by Edward Knoblock and George Rosemer, "Speak Easy," will be put into rehearsal by William B. Friedlander next week.

Chamberlain Brown is planning to produce two plays in April. The plays are "The Tightwad," by Robert Keith, and "The Song Bird," by Frederick and Fanny Hatton.

Screen Notes

"Beethoven," a Viennese motion picture is being presented in honor of the Beethoven centenary, this week, in the Wanamaker Auditorium, under the auspices of the Austria America Society.

Dolores Del Rio, the young Mexican actress who is playing Charminne in the screen version of "What Price Glory?" at the Sam H. Harris Theatre, has been assigned by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to the leading part in "The Trail of '98," by Robert W. Service, which is being screened by Clarence Brown in Colorado.

Herbert Brenon's latest picture "The Telephone Girl," will be shown at the Paramount Theatre next week. Madge Bellamy, May Allison, Holbrook Blinn and Lawrence Gray, play the leading roles.

The Duncan sisters have begun work on "Topsy and Eva," their first motion picture, in California.

Universal has booked "Potemkin" the Russian revolutionary film, recently shown on Broadway, for its theatres in San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit and Pittsburgh. The Little Theatre, an art cinema house in Washington, will open with this Amico production on April 6. "Potemkin" will get a second showing in New York City when it is shown at the M. & S. Commodore on Second Avenue, April 3.

To obtain the panoramic effect of the spectacular sea scenes in the production of "Old Ironsides" at the Rivoli Theatre, the screen is automatically magnified three times its normal size, through the use, for the first time of Magnoscope, an invention of Lorenzo del Riccio, of Amsterdam, N. Y., who spent seven years in perfecting this innovation.

Artistic films seem to be taboo in the hinterland, judging by a report from Albany, where a manager was compelled to withdraw "Faust," because his patrons complained it was too "high-brow." He replaced the picture with another, called "Ankle Preferred." "Faust" which was shown here at the Capitol Theatre was considered one of the finest films sent us from Germany.

MUSIC

METROPOLITAN OPERA

"Mignon" will open the week of the Metropolitan Opera, Monday evening with Mmes. Bori, Talley and Messrs. Gigli and Whitehill.

Other operas next week: "Die Meistersinger," Wednesday afternoon with Mueller, Howard and Kirchhoff, Bohnen.

"Faust," Wednesday evening with Mario, Dalossy and Tokatyan, Chaliapin.

"Aida," Thursday evening with Mueller, Branzell and Fullin, Basiola.

"Boris Godunoff," special matinee Friday with Dalossy, Hunter and Tokatyan, Chaliapin.

"Gioconda," Friday evening with Peralta, Clausen and Gigli, DeLucca.

"The King's Henchman," Saturday matinee with Easton, Alecock and Chamlee, Tibbett.

"Siegfried," Saturday night with Larsen-Todsen, Telva and Laubenthal, Whitehill.

With the Orchestras

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

Walter Damrosch will give a concert performance of "Götterdämmerung" at Carnegie Hall next Friday evening, with Florence Austral, Rudolf Laubenthal, Frederick Baer, Frederick Patton, Gitla Erstinn, Claribel Banks and Viola Silva as soloists.

The program will consist of portions of Act 1, including the duet of Brunhilde and Siegfried and Siegfried's Rhine Journey and the entire third act, including Siegfried and the Rhine Maidens, Siegfried's story of his life, Siegfried's funeral music and Brunhilde's Immolation and the End of the Gods.

Next Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium, Damrosch will give the following program: Symphony in D-minor, Cesar Franck; Fantasia on a theme by Thomas Tallis, Vaughan Williams; Catalonia (A Spanish Rhapsody), Albeniz; March Slav, Tschaikowsky.

For his two last concerts of the season, and also his last concerts as regular conductor of the New York Symphony, April 8 and 10, Damrosch will present Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with a chorus of 250 men and women, supplemented by 75 members of the Schola Cantorum.

PHILHARMONIC

MISCHA LEVITZKI



Will give his piano recital Tuesday night at Carnegie Hall, his farewell appearance for two years.

first prize, appears in recital at Aeolian Hall next Friday. His program will include a Mozart concerto and Tartini's "Devil's Trill."

Efrem Zimbalist will give his farewell New York recital before leaving for a tour of the Orient, on Monday evening at Carnegie Hall.

Mortimer Wilson's Suite, "Music and Calories" will have its first performance at the last concert of the Chamber Symphony Orchestra, Max Jacobs conductor, at Aeolian Hall this Sunday evening.

Benno Moisewitsch will give his piano recital at Aeolian Hall this afternoon.

A free symphony concert, David Mannes conducting, will be given this evening at the Metropolitan Art Museum. The program will include Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, movement from a string quartet and "Coriolanus" overture, and excerpts from Wagner's "Parsifal."

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC

FURTWAENGLER, Conductor

Last Pair of Thurs. and Fri. Concerts

CARNEGIE HALL

Thurs. Eve., Mar. 31, at 8:30

Fri. Att., April 1, at 2:30

with Choral Symphony Society

of New York (225 voices)

Soloists: Elisabeth Rethberg, Soprano

Fraser Gaige, Baritone

The Brahms' Requiem will be given again on Sunday Afternoon, April 2,

at the METROPOLITAN OPERA

HOUSE.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., April 2, at 8:30

LAST STUDENTS' CONCERT

Braunfelz—Strauss—Beethoven

Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

Concert Management Arthur Judson

Announces

CARNEGIE HALL

Mon. Eve., Mar. 23, at 8:30

ZIMBALIST

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Matinee Wed., April 6, at 2:30

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DRAMA

Does New York Want a Proletarian Theatre?

"Reflect American Life With Robust Carelessness, Says John Howard Lawson"

John Howard Lawson's "Processional," produced by the Theatre Guild several years ago, is the finest labor play yet written in America. Mr. Lawson is likewise the author of "Roger Bloomer" and "Loud Speaker," and is one of the directors of the New Playwrights Theatre. For years, as the leading advocate of the "dynamic" theatre, he has been trying out against stuffy bedroom and library sob-stories and demanding more movement, more life, more play of imagination on the stage. He will preside at the symposium on the new type of drama to be held at the 52nd Street Theatre tomorrow afternoon, with Mossaiye Olgin, Joseph Wood Krutch, Helen Westley, Romney Brent, and Eleanor Wyke as speakers. Other articles in this weekly series on the new American drama are being prepared by M. Olgin, Louis Lozowick, V. F. Calverton, and N. Buchwald of the Freiheit.

Manifestos of intention and the audience. The only test of a play is like have no place in the running of a theatre. The whole point of the thing is to put on plays as well as we are able and to be judged by the fruit of our work. To say that the New Playwrights Theatre makes a special appeal to the mass of people who have been alienated by the stuffed shirt atmosphere of the commercial establishments does not mean that we are committed to any ism or to any special type of play. We believe that any art that is living is good art, in whatever form it may be cast. If it lives up to this requirement its social effect can be tremendous, for it can hold a mirror up to the distortions and social problems of our chaotic day. But this does not at all mean that any solemn lesson is embedded in the design of the thing.

One of the main criticisms which I hear concerning my own play, "Loud Speaker," is that it is low-brow and popular in character. This seems to me one of the main values of the play and I am delighted that many critics who came to the first night of this entertainment expecting symbolism, sobs and solemnity went away to write horrified notices concerning the simple flippancy of the show. It seems to me about time that the idea of a revolutionary theatre be divorced from the idea of a preachy message. It is the age-old function of the theatre to express feeling and thought in its own terms—to say it with laughs, emotion, the electric spark that welds actors and

the degree to which this audience contact is established.

It is my own feeling that similarly too much has been said about newness and oddity in the theatre. In a sense of course every play must be a new entity, because a creative playhouse, if it is to exist at all, must be a place of continually fresh invention. Beyond this reliance on fresh ideas (provided to be sure that the ideas hold out), there is no essential difference between the Playwrights Theatre and any other organization trying to present plays before an audience. We are out to get audience support, because we cannot exist without it. We believe there is a definite value in relying upon invention rather than upon the jaded tricks which make up the bulk of the Broadway output. And we believe that this freshness can appeal to a new sort of crowd—the workers, the people with living contacts and living minds.

Such a theatre cannot be high-brow and it cannot be dull, because solemnity about art is as out of place in American life as a telephone in a medieval monastery. It is my impression that most of the art-stuff in the American theatre is a monastic flowering, a wish-fulfillment on the part of people who would much prefer to go back to the middle ages. But this is the day of the telephone, and we live in a country and in an age which conspicuously takes nothing seriously. Whether this curious

The New Plays

MONDAY.

"LOST," a drama by A. E. Thomas and George Agnew Chamberlain, based upon a novel by Mr. Chamberlain, will be presented Monday night at the Mansfield Theatre by Ramsey Wallace. The players include: Ramsey Wallace, James Crane, Rosalinde Fuller, Harry Davenport, Mona Kingsley, George Henry Trader, Edward Van Sloan, and Louise Mackintosh.

"CHERRY BLOSSOMS," a musical play, with score by Sigmund Romberg, and book and lyrics by Harry B. Smith, will open Monday night at the 44th Street Theatre, presented by the Shuberts. "Cherry Blossoms," which is based on "The Willow Tree," by Benrimo and Harrison Rhodes, will have Howard Marsh and Desiré Ellinger featured in the cast. Other players include: Ann Milburn, James Marshall, Frank Davenport, Fred Harper, Frank Greene, William Pringle and Ann Yago.

"MARINERS," the new Actors' Theatre production of Clemence Dane's play, starring Pauline Lord, will occupy the Plymouth, beginning Monday night. The cast includes: Haidee Wright, Arthur Wontner, Mary Kennedy and Beulah Bondi.

"RUFUS LEMAIRE'S AFFAIRS," with Charlotte Greenwood, Ted Lewis and Lester Allen as the stars, will open the new Chanin Majestic Theatre on West 44th street next Monday evening.

TUESDAY.

"THE LEGEND OF LEONORA," James M. Barrie's fantasy, will be reviewed at the Rita Theatre on Tuesday evening by William A. Brady, with Grace George in the stellar role. Bruce McRae, Moffat Johnston, Leonard Willey, George Thorpe, Edward Cooper, and Richard Simpson are other members of the cast.

"THE SCALAWAG," by David Higgins and Bennet Musson, with Mr. Higgins in the principal role, will be ushered in Tuesday night at the 49th Street Theatre by Cast Productions.

FRIDAY.

"FOG-BOUND," a new play by Hugh Stanislaus Stange, will be presented by Richard Herndon at the Belmont Theatre next Friday night. Nancy O'Neill is featured. Others in the cast include: Alfred Hickman, Curtis Cooksey, Betty Linley, Clara Blandick, W. W. Shuttleworth, Dorothy Ellin, Lois Ross, Parker Fenelly and William Johnston.

AMUSEMENTS

7th MONTH CIVIC REPERTORY EVA LeGALLIENNE

WEEK OF MARCH 28

Mon., Mar. 28....."Cradle Song"
Tues., Mar. 29....."Inheritors"
Wed. Mat., Mar. 30....."Cradle Song"
Wed. Eve., Mar. 30....."La Locandiera"
OWING TO DEMAND Special Matinees "Cradle Song" THURS., MARCH 31.
THURS., APRIL 7

Thurs. Eve., Mar. 31....."Three Sisters"
Friday Eve., April 1....."Inheritors"
Sat. Mat., April 2....."Cradle Song"
Sat. Eve., April 3....."Master Builder"

Theatre Guild Acting Company.

The Brothers Karamazov

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Eves at 8:30.
Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30
Week of April 4—THE ROCHESTER AMERICAN OPERA COMPANY
Week of April 11—THE SECOND MAN

SIDNEY HOWARD'S THE SILVER CORD

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. | CIRCLE 5078
Week of April 4—NED McCOBBS DAUGHTER
Week of April 11—THE SILVER CORD

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Matinees Thursday and Saturday. Evenings 8:30. Matinees 2:30.

B.P.

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'Loudspeaker' By John Howard Lawson

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Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.
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sciousness. But here again, in a manner utterly different from the flippancies of my own play, you have the direct contact across the footlights. The play says exactly what it means to say.

Symbolism has no place in a real theatre. Away with theories! Away with aesthetics and formulas! Laugh with us or at us. Give us feeling, color, movement, above all vitality.

Vaudeville Theatres

Starlight Amusement Park, in the Bronx, announces that arrangements have been completed to present the Lyric Grand Opera Company in a series of ten free open-air performances of grand opera at Starlight Park stadium this summer.